REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1940-41

(Ending 30th June 1941)

BANGALORE:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT AT THE GOVT. PRESS
1942



HIS LATE HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR,
G.C.S.I., G.B.E.

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PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report is divided in two parts. Part I, "The General Summary", describes in outline, the salient features of the administration during 1940-41. Part II contains a detailed account of the work of the various Departments of Government. Figures shown within brackets in the body of the Report indicate those of the previous year.

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HIS HIGHNESS SRI JAYACHAMARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

REPORT

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PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY.

His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur IV.

The year concluded an era in the history of the State. Early in the year, the State and the people suffered a severe shock and an irreparable loss by the passing away on the 3rd August 1940 at the Palace at Bangalore of His Highness the Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., who, for thirty-seven years had guided the destinies of the State with great wisdom and beneficence, and had earned the love, admiration, and respect of not only of his seven million subjects, but of people throughout the length and breadth of India and overseas. The period of His Late Highness' reign is one of the most glorious chapters in the history of Mysore.

His Highness Maharaja Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur.

2. His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur was succeeded by his nephew, His Highness Maharaja Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar

Bahadur whose succession was announced by the Honourable the Resident in Mysore at a special Durbar held for the purpose at the Palace at Mysore on 29th August 1940. The "Pattabhisheka" of His Highness was celebrated on the 8th September 1940 on which occasion His Highness broadcast the following inspiring message to his people:—

"I have been profoundly moved by the innumerable marks of respect and affection for my revered uncle, the Late Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, which have poured in from rich and poor, from high and low, from every quarter of the State. Such testimony to the loss which they as well as I have sustained has brought much consolation to me and to the members of my House, and will be a source of strength to sustain me in the great task upon which I am about to enter.

"In succeeding to the Throne of Mysore I follow a great Ruler who loved you all, and who won your love by his love of God, his wisdom, his graciousness, his humility, his faithfulness to duty and his kingly greatness.

"His memory will be ever with us. It is a bitter memory now when we are feeling the full shock of his loss, the gap he leaves in all our lives. It will grow sweeter as the years go on and as we learn to appreciate the more all that he meant to us, and to mould our lives by his.

"It is now for us to dedicate ourselves to the fulfilment of his great task. And we shall succeed in fulfilling it if we so consecrate ourselves in the spirit of one great family. The world is very full of troubles to-day and it is only by meeting these troubles in a spirit of unity and self-sacrifice that we can win through. In this spirit I look upon this

ceremony of ascending the Throne of my ancestors as a dedication of myself, my life and all I have to the service of the people of Mysore. But I am fully conscious that no effort of mine can succeed alone. I need your help and your co-operation, your confidence and your love.

"May God grant me light and strength in the discharge of the sacred duty entrusted to me, and may His blessings in abundance rest on and brighten every hearth and home in Mysore."

3. The Convocation of the University of Mysore held on 14th October 1940 was one of the first public functions over which His Highness presided after his accession to the Throne. The State-entry into Bangalore on the morning of the 4th November 1940 and the tour of the three malnad districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan undertaken in February 1941 gave a deeply cherished opportunity to lakhs of His Highness' loyal subjects to demonstrate their great regard and affection for their Sovereign. In the course of the malnad tour, His Highness received many addresses and announced several benefactions including the grant of a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for the improvement of towns in the malnad. In March 1941, His Highness visited Delhi. His Highness was received by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 6th March 1941.

4. An important milestone in the political history of the State was reached when on the 9th June, His Highness addressed a joint session of the two Houses of the Legislature and formally inaugurated the Constitutional Reforms embodied in the Government of Mysore Act, 1940.

5. The marriages of two of His Highness' sisters were celebrated amidst great rejoicings towards the end of the year at the Palace at Mysore. The

marriage of His Highness' first sister Yuvarajkumari Sri Vijayalakshammanni Avaru with Thakor Shri Pradyumna Sinhji of Kotda-Sangani was celebrated on the 12th June 1941. The marriage of His Highness' third sister, Yuvarajkumari Sri Jayachamundammani Avaru with His Highness Maharaja Sri Brijendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, of Bharatpur, was celebrated on the 18th of the same month.

Sir Mirza M. Ismail.

6. *Amin-ul-mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail K.C.I.E., O.B.E., retired from service as Dewan with effect from 1st June 1941. In bidding him farewell, His Highness the Maharaja expressed high appreciation of the eminent services which Sir Mirza Ismail had rendered to the State. Over a period of thirty-six years he had set an enduring example of zeal and devotion to duty. His wide knowledge, his far-seeing statesmanship, his abundant energy, his keen interest in everything that is for the good of the State, his outstanding success in developing its resources, and his ready sympathy with people of all classes and creeds have made his name and his achievements famous far beyond the confines of Mysore.

7. A proclamation was issued on 31st May 1941 under the seal of His Highness the Maharaja announcing the appointment of *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. N. Madhava Rau, B.A., B.L., as the Dewan of Mysore and the President of the Council.

8. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to appoint *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, B.A., as the Minister for Finance and Revenue, *Rajasevaprasakta* Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, B.A., as the Minister for Law, Mr. J. Mohamed Imam, B.A., B.L., as Minister for Education and Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L., as Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health.

THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

9. The Representative Assembly which was established in 1881 was placed on a statutory basis with enlarged functions in 1923. It has now been brought into integral relationship with the Legislative Council which was established in 1907 and both the bodies will function henceforward under a consolidated law, *viz.*, the Government of Mysore Act, 1940. The first general elections to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council under the new scheme were held in February 1941 and the reconstituted Assembly and the Council met in June 1941.

THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

10. The privilege already enjoyed by the Representative Assembly of being consulted with regard to general principles of proposed measures of legislation has been widened. In future it shall be invariably consulted in regard to every legislative measure before it is introduced in the Legislative Council, and will have the right of considering not merely the general principles of a bill but also of proposing amendments to any of the principles. The Assembly has the right of considering the State Budget and of moving resolutions on the general policy underlying the budget as well as on any of the major heads of expenditure subject to certain exceptions. The system of selecting subjects at meetings of the members of each district was abolished and each member is now entitled to send one question, one resolution and one representation direct to the Secretary, Representative Assembly.

The strength of the Assembly which was originally fixed at 275 has been increased to 311 and the duration of its sittings has also been extended to allow increased opportunities for the transaction of non-official business. There were two Sessions of the Assembly, one in October 1940 and the other in June 1941. The general principles of fourteen Bills were considered by the Assembly and with the exception of Bill to amend the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933 and the Matches (Excise duty amendment) Bill which were not approved by the House, the general principles of all the Bills were accepted.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

11. The strength of the Legislative Council has also been increased so as to ensure a statutory elected majority. The Council has a non-official President nominated for the first term and will elect its Chairman thereafter. Mr. D. H. Chandrasekhariah, B.A., LL.B., was appointed by His Highness the Maharaja as President, Legislative Council, in June 1941. Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda, Member, Legislative Council, was elected by the Members of the Council as Deputy President. In the first session, seven bills were read in Council and were finally passed. The second session which was presided over by Mr. D. H. Chandrasekhariah was in session for 11 days, and considered and passed seven bills.

12. Under the Government of Mysore Act 1940, the Executive consists of the Dewan and not less than four Ministers of whom two are selected by His Highness the Maharaja from among the elected members of the two Chambers.

POLICE, CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

13. There was an all round reduction in cases of crime in the State. Cases of grave crime further declined from 6,144 to 5,622 and were the lowest for the past six years. Offences against public tranquillity also showed a marked decline from 200 to 67 partly due to the absence of political agitation in the State. Offences under special and local laws fell from 18,748 to 16,689, mainly as a result of better understanding by the public of Traffic Rules and Regulations. The Civic Guard Emergency Act was passed in December 1940 and nearly 900 Civic Guards have since been enrolled and trained for their duty of assisting the police in time of emergency. Valuable rescue work was done by the Civic Guards of the Shimoga District when the Tungabhadra was in flood. The work of the High Court was kept up to date, the number of cases left unfinished at the end of the year being only three, the lowest on record.

14. The work of other criminal courts subordinate to the High Court continued to be satisfactory. The total number of cases and of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year showed a decrease as compared with the position in the previous year. Institutions in Civil Courts showed a further decline from last year. There was also a marked improvement in the average duration of First Appeals disposed of as compared with that in the previous year. No appeal more than two years old was left undisposed of at the end of the year.

15. During the year 1940-41, one suit was filed for every 282 persons in the State and for every 1·15 sq. miles. Among the districts, Mysore was responsible for the largest number of suits, *viz.*, 5,474 and Kadur for the smallest number, *viz.*, 910.

The disposals showed some improvement, the total number of suits left pending at the end of the year being less than at the beginning. The number of old suits left pending at the end of the year was the lowest on record.

16. Government Pleaders were appointed for the Bangalore and Mysore districts for a period of three years from 1st June 1941.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

17. Government sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 32,500 to town and minor municipalities out of which Rs. 2 lakhs were sanctioned for the improvement of water-supply and the balance for town improvements including drainage. In the course of his tour in the malnad districts in February 1941, His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to announce a special allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs which was distributed among the several municipalities for providing certain urgently needed civic amenities. The water-supply works of Tumkur and Nanjangud town municipalities were taken over under Government management. Sanction was accorded to the lay-out of a town extension at Malur and Goribidnur to relieve congestion. Extensions in Maddur and Shivapur were sanctioned to remove congestion and to minimise the ravages of malaria. Municipalities in all malarious areas continued to take active interest in carrying out anti-malarial measures. According to the five years programme for District Boards sanctioned by Government, a sum of over Rs. 9 lakhs was spent in Chitaldrug District. from the Railway Cess Funds on roads and other works. Two roads and three bridges were completed in

Kadur District at a total cost of Rs. 68,435. The construction of a bridge over the river Suvarnavathi in Chamarajnagar taluk at a cost of Rs. 64,000 was sanctioned.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

18. In the Bangalore City Municipality, considerable progress was made in putting through the underground drainage works. Three-fourths of the old City has been provided with underground sewers and only a small portion of the congested area remains to be dealt with.

19. Sanction was accorded for the formation of more extensions for housing the poor and the middle class people. The underground drainage works are in progess in the different parts of the City. A comprehensive drainage scheme for the City has since been sanctioned. The outstanding event of the year was the State-entry of His Highness the Maharaja Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur to the City on the 4th November 1940.

20. The formation of extension in Magadi Road to serve as an industrial suburb was ordered by Government.

MYSORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

21. Public latrines, urinals and baths were provided in all congested areas where there were no regular latrines for houses.

22. Anti-mosquito control work was intensified especially in the area behind Sarasvathipuram and Kukkarahalli tank. Attention was also paid to the Subbarayanakere tank and surrounding localities. With a view to educating the public and keeping

them informed about municipal affairs, a series of lectures were arranged to be broadcast over the "Akashvani."

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS.

23. There was an increase in the number of Village Panchayets from 11,941 to 12,076, due to the breaking up of the group panchayets during reconstitution. The total income of the Village Panchayets showed an increase from Rs. 9,96,492 to Rs. 12,73,371 due to somewhat better collections under house-tax which rose by over Rs. 2½ lakhs. The outstandings continue to be heavy. According to orders of Government the arrears relating to the year 1930-31 and previous years were removed from the demand and wherever possible, taxes were commuted into labour contributions. Village Panchayets in general paid adequate attention to conservancy and sanitation. They also continued to take interest in providing medical facilities to the villages and supplemented the efforts of Government and District Boards in this behalf. On the whole, Rs. 23,264 was spent on medical relief as against Rs. 14,343 during the previous year. The scheme of arranging for weekly visits by Sub-Assistant Surgeons has been adopted by 24 village panchayets. Two new dispensaries were opened in the Bangalore District and another one at Kengeri, the gift of His Highness the Maharaja of Surguja at Vadigenhalli donated by Mr. Angathatti Nanjundappa. One dispensary was established at Maradihalli, Hiriyur taluk.

FINANCE.

24. The actual revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 475·18 lakhs against Rs. 439·06

lakhs budgetted for and Rs. 417·98 lakhs realised in the previous year (1939-40). A sum of Rs. 26·34 lakhs was realised during the year on account of the special duty on gold.

25. The expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 472·87 lakhs against Rs. 438·61 lakhs provided in the Budget and against Rs. 414·97 lakhs incurred during the previous year. A sum of Rs. 20·34 lakhs was credited to the Irrigation Development Fund as against Rs. 3·85 lakhs in the previous year.

26. The Revenue account of the year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 2·31 lakhs, against Rs. 45,000 originally anticipated and Rs. 3·01 lakhs realised during 1939-40.

27. The total receipts and payments on account of service and debt heads aggregated to Rs. 760·71 and Rs. 657·40 lakhs respectively and the cash balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 252·96 lakhs. The payments included a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs being the contribution made by the State during the year for war purposes.

28. The total face value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year excluding shares of private Companies was Rs. 452·68 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 13·81 lakhs as compared with the holdings at the end of the previous year.

29. The outlay on capital works not charged to revenue to end of June 1941 amounted to Rs. 1,941 lakhs, while the liabilities on account of public Debt and unfunded Debt at the end of the same period stood at Rs. 1,460 lakhs.

LAND REVENUE.

30. An area of 61,669 acres was disposed of for cultivation as compared with 51,012 acres in the

previous year. With a view to securing the expeditious disposal of darkhasts, Government enhanced the powers of the various Revenue officers in regard to the grant of lands. Under the Special Rules for the Depressed Classes, 7,201 acres were granted. The rainfall was less than that in the previous year, but it was timely and well distributed in all the districts except in some parts of the Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga Districts. To give relief to raiyats in the areas which suffered from scanty or unseasonal rainfall, remission of half wet assessment amounting to Rs. 77,768 was sanctioned. The acreage under all principal crops generally showed an increase. The out-turn of the crops was also satisfactory.

31. The committee appointed to control and regulate the prices of food stuffs and other commodities continued its work. To relieve the fodder difficulty felt in parts of Molakalmuru Taluk in Chitaldrug District date forests in the vicinity were thrown open for free grazing of cattle. The other general concessions granted during the previous years in the payment of land revenue and other miscellaneous demand were continued during the year. On this account, notice and isthihar fees amounting to Rs. 31,171 were remitted. Khates were restored in 3,274 cases without the levy of penalty or upset price. Stamp duty on applications for restoration of khates was invaribly waived. Forfeiture was restricted to the lands for which arrears were known to have accrued in 2,310 cases of the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. Liberal use of the powers vested in Deputy Commissioners under rule 35 of the Rules under the Land Revenue Codes were made. Government directed that the levy of special assessment be waived in respect of agricultural lands used for the construction of residential buildings and that its levy be confined as a rule to cases of lands converted to industrial uses. The committee constituted to go into the question of tackling the health problem of the Irwin Canal area inspected a number of villages and suggested measures calculated to improve their condition. Estimates for improvement works in this connection have been sanctioned in five cases involving 30 villages. Three itinerant dispensaries were sanctioned for the Irwin Canal area with their headquarters at Hanakere, Keelara and Shivahalli. Action was taken in various directions as recommended by the Committee appointed for the purpose for the betterment of the lot of Depressed Classes. Taluk Committees to serve the same ends have been constituted. Three hundred and fifty-five wells intended for the exclusive use of the Depressed Classes were constructed, the entire cost in most cases being met from Government funds.

AGRICULTURE.

32. In recognition of the urgent need for increasing food production in the State, a five-year scheme for increasing the production of paddy by systematic extension of improved varieties at a cost of Rs. 20,000 per annum was begun during the year. Though the scheme was sanctioned only in May 1941, 6,500 pallas of improved seed paddy was collected for distribution against less than half this quantity in the preceding years. The thick cane breeding scheme financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Doddahatti scheme of the Indian Cotton Committee made good progress. Seventy-eight subvention farms in all were laid during the year, 33 for paddy, 33 for sugarcane, 2 for ragi, one for groundnut, seven for cotton and two for jola. The number of seed farms increased from 556 to 689,

The distribution of improved seeds also showed a marked increase.

33. A survey of the fisheries in the rivers and large irrigation works in the State was made and a scheme for their development at a cost Rs. 19,700 was sanctioned by Government.

CO-OPERATION.

34. Both from the point of the number of societies and membership, the co-operative movement showed a marked development during the year. As against 1,895 societies with a membership of 142,934 at the beginning of the year, there were at the end of the year 1,956 societies with a membership of 143,370. The average working capital per member rose from Rs. 184·8 to 189·6. The increase was particularly noticeable in agricultural supply societies and primary agricultural societies. The lending operations of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank were further extended to ten more taluks.

FOREST.

35. The year under review proved a particularly profitable one. The revenue realised considerably exceeded the original and revised budget estimates. The actuals for 1940-41 was Rs. 33·37 lakhs which is an increase of 3·11 lakhs over the actuals for 1939-40. The greatly increased demand for timber brought about by activities connected with war was responsible for this position. More than two lakhs of rupees worth of timber was supplied to the Supply Department of the Government of India. The demand from the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and the Mysore Paper Mills also showed a marked increase. This

increased strain on the timber resources has resulted in the Government making a special grant for laying out roads to open up the virgin ghat forests in the Kadur Division. The increased usefulness of the Wood Preservation Plant was clear by the steady demand for treated materials. To derive the full advantage of the increasing demand from outside the State for treated wooden poles, the right of sale of treated materials outside the State was purchased from the Patentee of "Ascu" wood preservative. The "Taungya" system of land tenure which was introduced last year has made headway in the maidan districts. Experimental measures for raising irrigated plantations on the model of those thriving in the Indus basin in the Punjab were taken. The work of the Forest Research Laboratory expanded and the area newly acquired from the Indian Institute of Science has been stocked with more than 20,000 plants. The Game Sanctuary at Chamarajnagar was abolished and the Venugopal Wild Life Park consisting of a more campact block stocked with fauna was constituted. A wild life sanctuary in Kadur district was also constituted. Nine students passed out of the Mysore Forest Rangers School. A school for the training of Foresters was opened at Shimoga where ten students were under training. A meeting of Forest officers was convened in June 1941, in which both technical and administrative problems relating to the Forest department were discussed.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

36. There was a noticeable improvement in the industrial and commercial conditions in the State during the year. The prices of almost all the important commodities showed an upward trend and

the demand for locally manufactured goods increased. Some of the industries however experienced difficulty in maintaining production adequate to meet increased demands as supplies of certain raw materials required from European countries were restricted. The Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores, towards which the Government has contributed a substantial amount, was floated and started operations during the year as also the Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Ltd., which was floated on a joint stock basis with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs. In addition to these, three private concerns were floated. A sum of Rs. 1,97,000 was sanctioned by way of industrial loans bringing up the total amount of industrial loans disbursed up to the end of the year since 1913 to Rs. 17,31,149. Besides financial help, free technical advice was given by officers of the Industries Department to private industrialists. Rural and Cottage industries received special attention. The constitution of a Cottage Industries Committee was sanctioned by Government in 1941 and several important recommendations sent up by them have been sanctioned and others are engaging attention. To assist the hand-loom weaving industry, the Industries Department maintained 20 yarn depots in principal weaving centres for the sale of yarn to weavers. Government also sanctioned a scheme for getting the yarn dyed for supply to weavers through the yarn depots. Abolition of octroi duty on all local hand-loom goods when they are imported into municipal limits within the State was another measure of assistance to the industry. Most of the Government Industrial concerns were devoted to the supply of materials required for war purposes. The training of war technicians under the Government of India Technical Training Scheme was in progress, in five institutions in the State.

37. Labour conditions in the State were rather unsettled and as many as 11 labour disputes occurred during the year. In view of the frequent occurrence of labour disputes and the inadequacy of the existing machinery for dealing with them, the question of enacting suitable legislation to meet local conditions was under the consideration of Government during the latter part of the year and in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee appointed to go into the question, the Mysore Labour Act has since been placed on the Statute Book. The Act recognises the right of labour in an industrial undertaking to organise themselves into an Association to represent them in negotiations with the Management and to provide for mutual contact, goodwill and co-operation between them in normal times. It saves agreements of a restrictive nature under common law from damages. It also protects labourers acting in consonance with this law from prosecution for conspiracy under the Act. A separate Labour Department consisting of a Commissioner of Labour and three Assistant Commissioners of Labour has since been added.

38. The Marketing Organisation was constituted into a separate department for a period of five years with the Director of Horticulture as Chief Marketing Officer. Rules under the Agricultural Products Markets Act XVI, 1939 were brought into force during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

39. Against a final grant under all heads amounting to Rs. 115·11 lakhs, an outlay of Rs. 107·70 lakhs was incurred including the expenditure on contribution works and works of the District Boards. The total expenditure in the triennium ended June 1941 was more than that in the previous triennium

by Rs. 106·23 lakhs. The restoration work on the tanks was taken up in accordance with the triennial programme, and an outlay of Rs. 18·74 lakhs was incurred on the restoration of major tanks and of Rs. 2·12 lakhs on the restoration of minor tanks. Expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 10·33 lakhs of which Rs. 8·00 lakhs were spent on original works and the rest on repairs. The members of the Hydro-Electrical and Irrigation Committee visited the Jog Falls project area during December 1940 and March 1941 and finally approved of a site known as the "G 2 site" on the left bank of the Sirur halla and work was started.

RAILWAYS.

40. The open line mileage owned by the State and the District Boards was 757·70 miles, the increase of 9·51 miles being due to the opening of the Sagar-Talaguppa section for open traffic. The total capital invested on the State lines amounted to Rs. 682·75 lakhs. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 9·06 lakhs and the net revenue was Rs. 28·18 lakhs. The bus service between Shimoga town and Sagar was extended to Talaguppa and on to Jog Falls to enable tourists to visit the falls during the season. There was greatly increased traffic on all the lines owing to the movement of men and material. The traffic was promptly handled.

ELECTRICITY.

41. The activities of the Electrical Department showed further expansion. Nineteen places were newly electrified and 3,335 new consumers were secured for lighting and power. The length of the

high tension transmission line increased by 95 miles to 963 miles. The number of irrigation pump installations stood at 652, being an increase of 41 over the number in previous year. The demand showed an increase of 6·53 lakhs and the collection an increase of 8·87 lakhs. The improvement under Demand and Collection was mainly due to the realisation of 13 months power bills from the K. G. F. Mining Companies on account of the payment of the bills in Bangalore instead of at London as per terms of the new agreement which came into effect from 1st January 1941 and to the collection of arrears from the Mysore Paper Mills and the increase of revenue from the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd. The percentage of net revenue on capital cost worked out to 10·2 per cent against 9·15 per cent in the previous year. The first circuit to the transmission line from Bhadravati to the right bank of Sharavathi was completed and power was supplied to the dam construction works at Jog and Hirebhasgar.

42. The benefits of pension were extended to the employees of the Electrical Department who joined service prior to 1st July 1919 and to those who retired from service on and after 1st January 1938.

GEOLOGY.

43. Government sanctioned a scheme for underground prospecting of the gold-bearing quartz reefs in Honnali taluk and the work was taken on hand. Among the other minerals which were taken up for intensive prospecting were China clay, Chromite, Beryl, Pyrite, and Kankary limestone. Large-scale mining and levigation of Kaolin were conducted at three places in the Narasimharajpur and Tirthahalli

taluks to supply 800 tons of washed Kaolin to the Mysore Paper Mills. Laboratory investigations were continued on the preparation of cement asbestos products, graphite crucibles, etc. The Department continued to mine and supply various raw materials required by several Government industrial concerns, the factory value of the minerals supplied amounted to Rs. 62,000.

MINES.

44. The royalty payable to Government on gold and silver produced and on dividends or adjusted profits was £ 1,60,558. The duty payable under the Mysore Duty on Gold Act was £ 1,50,084. The total demand for the year as royalty on gold and silver was Rs. 27,40,498. The total demand under mining revenue other than royalty on gold was Rs. 56,440. The mining industry employed 28,405 persons. Eight hundred and seventy-nine licenses were issued for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives during 1940. The total amount of petroleum license fees realised during the year was Rs. 44,509. One lakh thirty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-seven gallons of power alcohol, manufactured at the Mysore Sugar Factory at Mandya, were blended with petrol for use as motor fuel in the Districts of Bangalore and Mysore where the Mysore Power Alcohol Act is in force.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

45. The total expenditure on public health was 39.92 lakhs which was an increase of 2·32 lakhs over that of the previous year. There was a slight increase in the incidence of plague, the incidence under

non-epidemic diseases being the same as in 1939-40. The intensive anti-rat campaign in epidemic areas was continued and arrangements were made for getting Sanitary Inspectors trained for this work in the Health Training Centre, Closepet. A conference of of the Directors of Public Health of Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg was held at Davangere and in Bangalore City at which the various measures for the control of plague were discussed. Malaria control continued to receive the close attention of the Department, more than Rs. 2·35 lakhs being spent on anti-malaria works in various areas in the State. Cinema shows on health subjects were arranged all over the State by the Cinema staff who travelled with the equipment in the Departmental van. A Second Health Unit was sanctioned by Government and started work at Periapatna. Section I-B of the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic Act was extended to Mysore City and other District Headquarters towns. The third meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health was held at Poona in July 1940, the Government of Mysore being represented by *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, the then Second Member of Council, assisted by the Director of Public Health. Suitable action was taken on the various resolutions of the Conference relating to compulsory inoculation of pilgrims, food adulteration, prevalence of fluerosis, laboratories for free examination of clinical material, the effect of bad housing and over-crowding on tuberculosis, public health publicity, etc.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

46. Nineteen new medical institutions started functioning in 1940, bringing up the total to 349. On

the formation of the new Mandya district, the old local fund hospital at Mandya was closed and an up-to-date District Hospital was opened on 29th July 1940. The total number of beds available for in-patients increased from 3,172 to 3,338 in 1940. Seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-five new in-patients were admitted and the number of out-patients who were treated totalled 63,66,706. Six new dispensaries for women and children were opened bringing the number of institutions at the end of the year to 37. After the special grant of Rs. 1 lakh in the previous year for equipment, all the major hospitals in Bangalore and Mysore cities and the District Hospital at Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Hassan and Kolar and certain selected local fund hospitals were supplied with modern surgical equipment. Provision for up-to-date X-ray equipment to some of the District Hospitals was sanctioned by Government and X-ray plants were installed at Chikmagalur, Davangere and Shimoga.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

47. There was an increase in the number and strength of public institutions as compared with last year. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 56·93 whereas that for girls was 19·01. On an average there was one school for every 3·59 sq. miles and 787 persons. There were 78 schools for the education of adults and 6,050 primary schools. There were 419 schools for the education of pupils belonging to the Depressed classes with a strength of 10,054, of whom 6,451 were pupils of Depressed classes. In addition, there were 14,092 pupils of these classes in general schools, making a total of 20,563. Separate institutions for women numbered 522, comprising of 3 colleges, 11 high schools, 47 middle schools and 455 primary schools, 4 training institutions, one industrial school, and one vocational institute. As an encouragement to students of backward and minor communities, a sum of Rs. 57,980 was distributed as scholarships excluding those in the University and other institutions under other departments. The Scout movement showed a marked progress and the total membership including Scouters and Commissioners according to the latest Census was 19,865. The Government grant for the Scout movement was increased from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000. The total expenditure on public instruction including that of University education rose to Rs. 74·38 lakhs which was an increase of Rs. 2·77 lakhs over the expenditure in the previous year. Of this the total direct expenditure was Rs. 55·09 lakhs, representing 74·06 per cent of the total expenditure. The greatest percentage of direct expenditure was in primary schools which accounted for 32 per cent of the total expenditure. Next came the middle schools, 13·12 per cent, followed by the University which accounted for 12·92 per cent. The average cost of education per head of the population was Rs. 1-2-6, of which a sum of Re. 0-14-0 was met from State funds.

UNIVERSITY.

48. The number of students in University Institutions showed a marked increase from 4,239 to 4,906, the increase being shared by practically all the institutions. The increase was largely due to the higher admissions into the Central College, the College of Engineering, the Maharaja's College and the Intermediate College at Mysore. The number of women

students in the University rose from 340 to 420. Women students in the Medical College and the Medical School were exempted from payment of tuition fees for a further period of five years. A similar concession, with the additional exemption from payment of examination fees, has been granted to the Depressed Classes students in the University for a further period of five years.

49. The comparative economic survey of T.-Narsipur and Kollegal taluks undertaken by the Department of Economics has been worked to a successful conclusion. A beginning was made in the dialectical survey of Kannada.

50. Extension lectures by the staff of the University for the benefit of persons in the moffusil were delivered. The University Teachers' Association conducted extension lecture camps, visiting more than 20 centres in the State. The growing popularity of the hand books published by the University was indicated by the sale of 40,000 copies of the 27 hand books published so far. The University paid special attention to the training of University men, for soldiership and for holding commissions. A sum of Rs. 18,443 was spent on military training, 187 students in Bangalore and 168 in Mysore benefiting by this arrangement. Compulsory physical education was extended to students of the Senior Intermediate Class. The University Settlement continued to do useful work. The number of resident students increased to 12. A branch Rural Settlement at Marconahalli near Kunigal was run during December vacation for students wishing to study rural problems. Students and graduate probationers conducted surveys of the economic needs of particular groups of communities, sanitary and housing conditions.

GARDENS.

51. The control and management of the Silver Jubilee Orchard at Hassan, the Brindavan gardens at Krishnarajsagar and the garden in the military area at Hebbal were transferred to the charge of the Horticultural Department. The area of the Government Horticultural Farm was reduced by 33 acres, the area having been handed over to the Public Works Department for laying out building sites. The Farm supplied large quantities of vegetables to the Military Department. A three-year contract for the supply of vegetables taken up on 1st April 1938 terminated on on 1st April 1941. The continuance of the Government Horticultural School for a further period of two years was sanctioned. The cultivation of fodder grass was continued in the Government Horticultural Farm and Rhodes grass was grown on a large area of 22 acres. The grass was in good demand throughout the year. The new variety of Rasabale introduced from a village in Davangere taluk gave satisfactory results and it is proposed to further extend the cultivation of this variety of banana.

PART II

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES	reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for the year 1912-13.

For particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	reference is invited to paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08 and also to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for the year 1924-25.

(i) Tours of His Highness the Maharaja.

His Highness spent the greater part of the year at the Capital, but undertook several short tours both inside and outside the State and participated in a large number of public functions. His Highness' shorter tours consisted of shooting trips to places like Kyathedevaragudi in Chamarajnagar taluk, which he visited in order to rid the neighbourhood of the havoc caused by wild animals.

2. One of the first public functions over which His Highness presided after his Accession to the throne was the annual Convocation of the Mysore University of which he is the Chancellor. The Convocation was held on the 14th October 1940.

3. His Highness made a State entry into Bangalore on the morning of the 4th November 1940, and the same afternoon attended a parade by the 1st Battalion, Mysore

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Infantry, who were proceeding on active service overseas, and gave them a message of farewell. His Highness opened the Ninth Mysore State Scout Rally at Bangalore on the 26th December and the Joint Session of the All-India Economic and Political Conference at Mysore on the 28th December.

4. In February 1941, His Highness undertook the first of his formal tours in the State. The tour covered the three Malnad districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan and lasted from the 10th to the 20th February. The whole tour was crowded with engagements and enabled his Highness to make innumerable contacts with his subjects, to whom he freely gave *darshan*. In the course of the tour, His Highness received many addresses and announced several benefactions, including the grant of a sum of Rs. two lakhs for the improvement of minor towns in the Malnad. The principal ceremonies performed by His Highness during the tour were the laying of the corner stone of the building for the Intermediate College at Shimoga on the 12th February, the laying of the corner stone of the bridge across the Thunga river at Thirthahalli on the 13th, the laying of the foundation stone of the Bhadra bridge at Kalasa on the 18th, and the laying of the foundation stone of the Crawford Hospital at Saklespur on the 19th. In the course of the tour His Highness inspected the works in progress at Jog in connection with the project for the supply of electrical power from the Jog Falls, and the Iron and Steel Works, the Paper Mills and the Cement Factory at Bhadravati, and visited Sagar, Narasimharajapura, Koppa, the Mutt and the Coffee Experimental Farm at Balehonnur, Chickmagalur, the temple of Sri Kalaseswara Swami at Kalasa, Mudigere, and the Sri Channakesava Swami temple at Belur.

5. On the 3rd March 1941, His Highness left Mysore for Delhi, where he was received by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 6th March, and returned to Mysore *via* Bombay and Nagpur on the 14th March.

6. His Highness visited Bangalore for a day on the 21st March and met His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India who was there on a brief visit.

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7. On the 9th June 1941, His Highness addressed a joint session of the two houses of the legislature at Mysore and formally inaugurated the constitutional reforms embodied in the Government of Mysore Act, 1940.

8. Tours of the Dewan, Members of Council and Ministers

Dewan.

(*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.)—

1940, July 27th	...	Visited Kolar Gold Field.
August 2nd	...	Visited Hessarghatta.
Do 4th to 16th	...	At Mysore. Visited Nanjangud on the 11th August.
Do 27th to 29th	...	At Mysore.
September 1st	...	Visited Nandi Hills.
Do 7th to 11th	...	At Mysore.
October 1st to 19th	...	Visited Mysore to take part in the Dasara Durbars and to preside over the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly.
Do 27th to 29th	...	Inspection tour in Tumkur District—Tumkur, Madhugiri, Turuvekere, Gubbi, Kibbanahalli, Tiptur, Marconahalli, Kunigal.
November 24th to 28th.		Visited Delhi.
December 2nd to 3rd	...	Visited Mysore.
Do 4th to 11th	...	Toured in Karnatak Districts of the Bombay Presidency,—visiting Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, Sangli, Aundh, Kirloskarwadi and Ogalewadi.
1941, January 12th to 13th	...	At Mysore.
Do 15th to 1st Feb.		Visited Bombay, Indore and Delhi.
February 5th to 6th	...	At Mysore.
Do 20th	...	Visited Hessarghatta.
Do 27th	...	Visited Attibele.
Do 28th to 1st March.		Visited Mysore.
March 3rd	...	Accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to Delhi.
Do 6th to 10th	...	Halted at Delhi.
Do 15th	...	Returned to Bangalore.
Do 22nd	...	Visited Kolar, Kyalanoor, Hindignal, Hoskote.
April 5th to 8th	...	Inspection tour in Hassan District. (Hole-Narsipur and Hassan Taluks).
Do 8th to 10th	...	Visited Mysore.
Do 14th	...	Visited Vadigenhalli.
Do 20th	...	Mysore and on to Ootacamund.
May 9th	...	Left Ootacamund for Mysore and Bangalore.
Do 14th	...	Mysore and on to Ootacamund.
Do 22nd	...	Left Ootacamund for Mysore and Bangalore.

Dewan.

(*Rajamantrapravina* Mr. N. Madhava Rau)—

1941, June 1st to 3rd	...	Visited Mysore.
Do 6th to 20th	...	Mysore—To take part in the festivities connected with the marriages of Princess Sri Vijayalakshammanniavaru and Princess Sri Jayachamundammanniavaru and to preside over the Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

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First Member of Council.

(*Rajamantrapravina* Mr. N. Madhava Rau.)—

18th and 19th July 1940 ...	Visited the Kolar Gold Field in connection with the strike on the Field.
4th to 7th and 11th to 14th August 1940.	In Mysore in connection with the funeral ceremonies of His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Krishnaraj Wadiyar Bahadur.
28th to 30th do ...	Visited Mysore and inspected the Irwin Canal and the Agricultural Colony on the Malvalli Road.
2nd September 1940 ...	Inspected the Rural Reconstruction Centre at Dodballapur.
9th to 11th do ...	In Mysore in connection with the Pattabhisheka ceremony of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
18th do ...	Attended the Coffee Control Conference at Madras.
2nd to 19th October 1940 ...	At Mysore in connection with the Dasara Durbars and the meetings of the Representative Assembly.
23rd to 27th do ...	Visited Bhadravati and inspected the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Paper Factory, the Cement Plant, the New and Old Towns at Bhadravati; also visited the Match Factory at Shimoga.
7th to 9th December 1940 ...	Toured in Bangalore District inspecting forest plantations at Satanur, the Kanwa project at Channapatna, and Channapatna, Closepet and Kankanhalli towns.
1st to 4th January 1941 ...	Attended the Conference of States' Ministers held at Bombay.
21st to 23rd do ...	At Mysore.
8th to 16th February 1941 ...	Visited Jog, Hirebasgar Dam site, Shimoga and Bhadravati in connection with the visit of His Highness the Maharaja.
21st to 25th do ...	Toured in Mysore District, visiting Chamarajnagar, Gundlupet, Bandipur, Gopalaswami Hills and Nanjangud. Presided over the All-Mysore Sericultural Conference at T.-Narsipur.
5th to 6th March 1941 ...	Visited the Kolar Gold Field and inspected offices at Kolar.
16th to 21st do ...	Inspected the Coffee Curing Works at Chikmagalur and the Coffee Control Work at Mangalore, Saklespur, Alur and Hassan. Inspected the Implements Factory at Hassan.
2nd to 5th April 1941 ...	Visited Tumkur and presided over the District Conference. Inspections at Kunigal and Nelamangala.
5th to 7th May 1941 ...	Visited Kolar and presided over the Kolar District Conference.
24th to 26th do ...	Visited Chitaldrug and presided over the District Conference.
31st do ...	Visited Mysore.

Second Member of Council.

(*Rajamantrapravina* Mr. K. V. Anantaraman)—

8th July 1940 ...	Presided over the Mysore Dasara Exhibition Committee Meeting at Mysore.
17th do ...	Laid the foundation stone of the New Kumbaragere Mosque at Harihar.
20th to 24th July 1940 ...	Bangalore to Poona, Bombay and back. Attended the meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Health held at Poona on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th and visited the Haffkine's Institute at Bombay.
27th July 1940 ...	Presided over the Work's Day Celebrations at Mandya.
28th do ...	Inspected the Sri Srikanteswara Temple at Nanjangud.
29th do ...	Inspected the Seringapatam Municipality, Fig cultivation at Ganjam and declared open the General Hospital at Mandya.
4th to 8th August 1940 ...	Halted at Mysore in connection with the funeral ceremonies of His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur. On the 6th inspected the Fruit Orchard at Krishnarajasagar.
11th to 14th do ...	Halted at Mysore in connection with the funeral ceremonies of His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur. Inspected the Krishnarajanagar High School on the 14th.
15th August 1940 ...	Inspected the Muzrai Institutions at Nanjangud and Chamarajanagar.
23rd do ...	Inspected the Fruit Orchard at Hessarghatta.
27th do ...	Presided over the meeting of the Rural Welfare Centre at Closepet.
28th do ...	Inspected the Irwin Canal Agricultural Colony at Kalamuddanadoddi.
29th do ...	Inspected the Rural Welfare works done at Kengal, Kempegowdana Doddi and Halimala villages (Closepet Taluk) *en route* to Bangalore.
2nd September 1940 ...	Inspected the Rural Welfare Centre and the Scout Training Camp at Dodballapur.
6th and 7th do ...	Inspected the works relating to Shimshapur Project and the Village Panchayet at Shimshapur.
8th to 10th do ...	Halt at Mysore in connection with the Coronation ceremonies of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
12th do ...	Inspected the Madag tank and opened the Maternity Hospital at Kadur.
24th and 25th do ...	Inspected the old Vani Vilas Hospital buildings and the arrangements made for the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore.
30th do ...	Presided over the Rural Welfare Centre Committee meeting at Dodballapur.
1st to 19th October 1940 ...	Halted at Mysore to attend the Dasara Durbars from 1st to 12th and the Representative Assembly meetings from the 11th to 19th. On the 6th paid a visit to Sri Sosale Mutt. On the 13th inspected the following villages:—Lokasara, Subbanahalli, Settihalli, Yedaganahalli and Kalamuddana Doddi.
23rd do ...	Inspected the newly constructed Town Hall at Malur and the following Village Panchayets:—Jayamangala, Hongenahalli and Vokkaleri.
24th do ...	Inspected the Markandeya Tank, Bowringpet Municipality and the following Village Panchayets:—Hunkaladoddi, Banahalli, Budikote, Ragamakalahalli, Bethamangala, Guttahalli and Ramasagar.
25th do ...	Inspected the local institutions at Kolar Gold Field. Laid the foundation stone of

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	Mr. Chengegowda's Veterinary Dispensary and the Co-operative Society buildings at Mulbagal.
26th to 19th October 1940 ...	Inspected the local institutions at Kolar and had a discussion with the Municipal Councillors regarding water supply to Kolar.
27th do ...	Inspected the municipalities of Srinivaspur and Chintamani and the Hostel at Kagatti. Laid the foundation stone of the Rest House at Viduraswatha.
8th to 11th November 1940 ...	Bangalore to Madras and back to study the working of the Madras Flying Club.
13th and 14th do ...	Inspected the local institutions at Hassan and the Implements Factory.
15th to 17th do ...	Inspected the municipalities of Holenarsipur, Arkalgud, Alur, Saklespur, Belur and Village Panchayet at Gorur, Rayarakoppal, Mallandur and Jinnagadde. Inspected the site proposed for construction of a hospital at Saklespur and that for a bridge at Honar.
18th do ...	Inspected the local institutions and temples at Chikmagalur and the Birur Municipality.
24th and 25th do ...	Inspected the Jagalur town and the Municipality and the water supply works at Kathral.
26th do ...	Inspected the Muzrai Institution at Parasurampur and the site proposed for the construction of a bridge at Parasurampur.
26th November 1940 ...	Inspected the Holalkere Municipality.
	Halted at Bhadravati.
	Inspected the Medical and Educational Institutions at Shimoga, Sagar Town Municipality and the works relating to Jog Falls Project.
28th do ...	Visited Hariharpur Mutt and enquired into the present state of affairs of the Sringeri Mutt and Jahgir. Inspected the Muzrai Institution at Kigga. Halted at Sringeri.
29th do ...	Inspected the municipalities of Koppa, Narasimharajpur and Tarikere.
9th to 25th December 1940 ...	Attended the All-India Industries Conference on the 16th and 17th and the meetings of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on the 18th at Lucknow. Visited certain Medical and Public Health Institutions at Bombay and Calcutta. Inspected the Mysore Charities at Benares.
21st and 22nd January 1941...	At Mysore in connection with His Highness' tour in February 1941.
23rd do ..	Presided over the Dodballapur Rural Welfare Centre Committee meeting at Dodballapur.
27th do ...	Presided over the Mysore State Tuberculosis Association meeting held on the 27th at Mysore. Inspected the Sri Srikanteswara Temple and presided over the Cattle Show prize distribution at Nanjangud.
1st February 1941 ...	Distributed prizes at the Baby Show celebrations held at Mysore.
8th to 10th do ...	Inspected the arrangements made at the following places in connection with His Highness the Maharaja's tour:—Kadur, Chikmagalur, Kalasa, Balehonnur, Shimoga and Tirthahalli.

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11th to 13th February 1941 ...	Accompanied His Highness the Maharaja in his tour in the Shimoga District.
16th to 19th do ...	Accompanied His Highness the Maharaja in his tours in the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts.
5th March 1941 ...	Inspected the Kunigal Municipality and the works at Marconahally Reservoir.
6th do ...	Inspected the Maidala Tank in Tumkur Taluk and the lands under it and the water works.
7th do ...	Presided over the opening of the Medical Conference at Tumkur.
8th do ...	Inspected the Madhugiri Municipality and the new dispensary buildings at Kodigenahally and Midigesi.
14th do ...	Inspected the Uttarahally Village Panchayet.
28th do ...	Inspected the Sri Chamarajendra Water Works at Thippagondanahalli.
29th do ...	Inspected the Agricultural Colony at Kalamuddanadoddy and the Medical College and the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore.
30th do ...	Inspected the temples at Nanjangud and Chamarajnagar. Inspected the new dispensary buildings at Terakanambi and Chamaraj nagar.
31st do ...	Inspected the Seringapatam Municipality.
7th April 1941 ...	Presided over the Rural Welfare Centre Committee meeting at Dodballapur.
17th to 19th April 1941 ...	Opened the new Non-Brahmin Chattram on the Tirupathi Hills and inspected the other Mysore Government charities in lower Tirupathi and Tiruchanur and the Mysore Government Arts and Crafts Depot at the lower Tirupathi.
25th to 29th do ...	Bangalore to Bombay and back. Attended the Joint Committee meeting of the Council and the Court of the Indian Institute of Science held at Bombay on the 26th.
2nd May 1941 ...	Inspected the Italian Camp on Bangalore-Hessarghatta Road.
3rd & 4th do ...	Presided over the District Conference at Hassan.
5th do ...	Inspected the Saklespur Town and the new dispensary building under construction, Mosque at Sukravarasante and the Itinerant Dispensary at Uchangi.
6th do ...	Inspected the interior toll-gate and quarters under construction at Tarikere and the Intermediate College at Shimoga.
7th do ...	Inspected the McGann Hospital, Areca Marketing Society and the Municipality at Shimoga.
	Inspected the Village Panchayet and the new dispensary building at Nagar.
11th do ...	Inspected the Irwin Canal Agricultural Colony, Boppasandra and Mandya Municipality.
4th and 5th June 1941 ...	Presided over the District Conference held at Mandya.
8th to 21st do ...	Halted at Mysore, Attended the Representative Assembly meetings from the 9th.
	Inspected the Fig cultivation at Ganjam on the 14th and the Silk Filature at T.-Narsipur and the Works at Shimshapur on the 21st

As Minister for Finance and Reven

(*Rajasevaprasakta* Mr. A. V. Ramanathan)—

Minister for Law. 7th to 21st June 1941 ... At Mysore in connection with the meetings of the Representative Assembly.

(Mr. J. Mahomed Imam)—

Minister for Education. 7th to 21st June 1941 ... At Mysore in connection with the meetings of the Representative Assembly.

(Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda)—

Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health. June 7th to 20th ... In Mysore in connection with the marriages of the Royal Princesses and the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly.

(ii) Political.

Subsidy.

9. The provisional remission of Rs. 5,39,000 in the annual cash contribution of Rs. 24,50,000 to the Government of India, allowed with effect from the year 1937-38 was finally fixed at Rs. 5,13,500. The first instalment of the Subsidy of Rs. 9,68,250 due on the 31st Janauary 1941, together with Rs. 76,500 being the difference between the amount of provisional and final remissions during the three years 1937-38 to 1939-40 was paid on the same date. The second instalment of Rs. 9,68,250 due on the 31st March 1941, was paid on the due date.

The British Resident.

10. The Hon'ble Lt. Col. J. H. Gordon, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C., continued as British Resident in Mysore during the year 1940-41.

CHAPTER II—PROTECTION.

(i) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

11. Two sessions of the Representative Assembly were held, one in October 1940 and the other in June 1941. The general principles of the following fourteen bills were placed before the Assembly for consultation :—

1. Bill to amend the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933.
2. The Mysore Elementary Education Bill.
3. The Mysore Election Offences and Inquiries Bill.
4. The Contempt of Courts (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Advocate-General (Designation) Bill.
6. The Rubber Control Bill.
7. The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill.
8. The Registration of Foreigners (Amendment) Bill.
9. The Mysore Civic Guards Bill.
10. The Indian Soldiers Litigation Bill.
11. The Mysore European British Subjects Reinstatement Bill.
12. The Railway Lands (Employment of Foreign Forces) Bill.
13. The Matches (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill.
14. The Sale of Goods (Amendment) Bill.

12. With the exception of the Bill to amend the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933 and the Matches (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Bill, which were not approved by the House, the general principles of all the Bills were accepted.

13. Two hundred and fifty-two questions were put at the two sessions. Replies were furnished for two hundred and three. Forty-one resolutions were tabled. Twenty-one resolutions were moved and discussed, out of which one was withdrawn after discussion. Out of four hundred and eighteen representations, two hundred and forty-four were taken up and discussed.

(ii) The Mysore Legislative Council.

14. Two sessions of the Legislative Council were held, one in January 1941 and the other in June-July 1941. Of the fourteen legislative measures considered by the Council, the following thirteen bills were finally passed:—

1. The Advocate-General (Designation) Bill.
2. The Mysore Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Contempt of Courts (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Mysore Election Offences and Inquiries Bill.
6. The Mysore Rubber Control Bill.
7. The Mysore Elementary Education Bill.
8. The Registration of Foreigners (Amendment) Bill.
9. The Mysore Civic Guards Bill.
10. The Indian Soldiers Litigation Bill.
11. The Mysore European British Subjects Re-instatement Bill.
12. The Railway Lands (Employment of Foreign Forces) Bill.
13. The Sale of Goods (Amendment) Bill.

15. Two hundred and twenty-six questions were admitted in the two sessions, of which 127 were starred and 99 unstarred. Printed answers were furnished to the members in respect of 107 starred and 79 unstarred questions. Twelve cut motions were tabled for discussion at the time of voting on demands for supplementary grants. Of these, 9 were moved and withdrawn after the explanations offered by Government. One cut motion was pressed to a division and carried and two were not moved. All the demands were passed.

16. Three resolutions including two special resolutions were carried and one was rejected.

17. A list of the Acts which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year, is given in Appendix II.

Legislative Enactments.

The following paragraphs indicate the substance of the Acts which were passed into law during the year 1940-41:—

1. *The Mysore Duty on Gold Act, 1940.*—This Act provides for the imposition of duty on gold produced in Mysore and replaces the Emergency Act passed earlier for the same purpose.

2. *The Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1940.*— This Act provides for the levy of a tax on retail sales of motor spirit in Mysore.

3. *The Mysore Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1940.*—This Act gives effect to one of the suggestions of the Committee appointed for suggesting measures for improving the conditions of inamdars and tenants in inam and jodi villages. By this amendment, the provision for recovery of land revenue due to an inamdar by application to the Deputy Commissioner for use of precautionary and other measures is extended in certain cases to cover arrears up to a period of six years instead of two years as hitherto.

4. *The Sugar Excise Duty (Amendment) Act, 1940.*—This Act raises the excise duty on sugar other than palmyra or khandasara from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per cwt. and replaces the Emergency Act issued earlier for the same purpose.

5. *The Mysore Arms (Amendment) Act, 1940.*—The period for which arms deposited in a Police Station have to be retained before being forfeited to the Government in certain circumstances is reduced under this Act from three years to one year.

6. *The Mysore Coffee Cess (Amendment) Act, 1940.*—The Mysore Coffee Cess Act of 1925 which was due to expire in 1940 has been kept alive for a further period of ten years.

7. *The Mysore Registration (Amendment) Act, 1940.*—By an amendment of the Mysore Registration Act effected by this Act, documents involving mutations can be got registered only if proper mutation fees are paid at the time of presentation of such documents for registration.

8. *The Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1940.*—By this Act the maximum rate of levy of octroi on betel leaves under the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933, is raised from one pie per bundle of one hundred leaves to two pies.

9. *The Civic Guards (Emergency) Act, 1940.*—This is an Emergency Act making statutory provision for the constitution of Civic Guards in Mysore.

10. *The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Emergency) Act, 1940.*—This Act follows the corresponding ordinance promulgated in British India and provides for assistance to the Coffee industry by regulating the export of coffee from and the sale of coffee in Mysore, and for incidental matters.

11. *The Election Offences and Inquiries Act, 1941.*—This Act provides for the punishment of malpractices in connection with elections and makes certain provisions for the conduct of inquiries in regard to disputed elections to the two Chambers constituted under the Government of Mysore Act, 1940.

12. *The Mysore Rubber Control Act, 1941.*—This Act provides for the control of the export from and import into Mysore of rubber and also for the control of the extension of the cultivation of rubber in Mysore.

13. *The Mysore Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1941.*—By the amendment to the principal Act effected by this Amending Act, a court other than a principal civil court of original jurisdiction, and a special judicial officer, specially invested by the Government with the functions of such principal court are placed on the same footing as a principal civil court of original jurisdiction for the purposes of the various provisions of the Act.

14. *The Advocate-General Designation Act, 1941.*—The designation of the Government Advocate in Mysore is changed into that of Advocate-General.

15. *The Contempt of Courts (Amendment) Act, 1941.*—By this Act a limitation imposed by the principal Act that only cases of contempt in respect of pending judicial proceedings should be punishable has been removed and the law brought into line with that in British India.

16. *The Mysore Elementary Education Act, 1941.*—This is a consolidating measure. Under this Act Government have resumed charge of Elementary Education in Mysore in order to make more satisfactory provision for its progressive expansion.

17. *The Matches Excise Duty (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1941.*—The duty payable on matches in Mysore has been increased by this Emergency Act.

18. *The Mysore European British Subjects Reinstatement (Emergency) Act, 1941.*—This Emergency Act provides for the compulsory reinstatement by their employers in Mysore of European British Subjects called up for national service.

19. *The Sale of Goods (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1941.*—By this amendment of the Sale of Goods Act, the amount of increased or decreased duty of customs or excise on goods effected after the making of a contract in respect of such goods is required to be added to or deducted from the contract price.

20. *The Civic Guards (Emergency) (Continuance) Act, 1941.*—By this Act the Civic Guards Emergency Act passed earlier is continued for a further period of six months.

21. *The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Emergency) (Continuance) Act, 1941.*—By this Emergency Act, the Mysore Coffee Market Expansion Emergency Act passed earlier is extended for a further period of six months.

22. *The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Emergency) (Amendment) Act, 1941.*—This Act makes some minor amendments to the principal Emergency Act.

Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

1. The Defence of India Act XXVI of 1939, as applied to Mysore.

(1) A notification was issued under sub-rule (2) of Rule 94 of the Defence of India Rules directing that a return should be made by holders of securities payable in the currency of the U. S. A. to the Reserve Bank of India, containing particulars of the securities held by them.

(No. P. 228—Legis. 2-40-2, dated 11th July 1940.)

(2) A further similar notification applicable to securities held after 10th July 1940, was issued calling for similar returns within one month of date of notification.

(No. P. 2237—Legis. 2-40-30, dated 5th November 1940.)

(3) A notification was issued under sub-rule (1) of Rule 58 of the Defence of India Rules prohibiting the performance within Mysore of any exercise, movement, evolution or drill of a military nature with or without arms or articles capable of being used as arms, except by those who are authorised to do so.

(No. P. 2009—Legis. 2-40-24, dated 22nd October 1940.)

(4) A notification was issued under sub-rule (1) of Rule 59 of the Defence of India Rules prohibiting the wearing in public of any dress resembling a uniform required to be worn by the Army or the Police unless they are worn by members of Army or Police authorised to wear such uniform.

(No. P. 2010—Legis. 2-40-25, dated 22nd October 1940.)

(5) Those having a balance or balance expressed in the currency of the U. S. A. were directed to offer them for sale to the Reserve Bank of India against payment of equivalent value in rupees, by an order under the Defence of India Rules.

(No. P. 2777—Legis. 2-40-11, dated 26th November 1940.)

(6) A notification was issued declaring that any person contravening the Mysore Explosive Rules shall be liable to punishment under clause (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Defence of India Act.

(No. P. 3626—Legis. 31-40-1, dated 16th January 1941.)

(7) The Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, were declared to apply *mutatis mutandis* to Mysore under section 4 of the Defence of India Act and ordered to be published.

(No. P. 6420—Legis., dated 13th June 1941.)

2. The Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Act VI of 1935.

(1) Rule 1 of the Rules regarding the composition of the Traffic Board was amended, appointing one of the Members of Council to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja as *Ex-officio* member of the Board.

(No. T. 1574—R. T. 24-40-3, dated 2nd December 1940.)

(2) Para 2 to clause (vi) of Rule 9 of the Motor Vehicles Tax Rules was amended, reducing the fee for each weighment from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1-8-0.

(No. T. 3242—R. T. 12-40-35, dated 12th May 1941.)

3. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Act XVI of 1928.

(1) Rule 16 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules was amended so as to enable holders of driving licenses in the State serving with Army units to renew their driving licenses at the lower rates after return to Mysore.

(No. T. 1599—R. T. 12-40-5, dated 3rd December 1940.)

(2) A paragraph was added to Rule 16-B and sub-rule (vi) of the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Public Service Motor Vehicles Rules respectively, authorising District Superintendents of Police to suspend Driving Licenses.

(No. T. 1993—R. T. 12-40-20, dated 15th January 1941.)

(3) Rule 16 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules was amended, allowing 15 days from date of expiry of Driving Licenses for payment of the lower fee.

(No. T. 2102—R. T. 12-40-24, dated 27th January 1941.)

4. The Mysore Factories Act I of 1936.

(1) Additional rules regarding hazardous operations were issued as part III of the schedule to Rule 97 of the Mysore Factories Rules.

(No. D. 216—I. and C. 46-39-39, dated 12th July 1940.)

(2) Special rules regarding chromium, cellulose, sand blasting and cyanogen compounds were issued under section 78 (2) of the Act.

(No. D. 2590—I. & C. 136-39-7, dated 29th November 1940.)

5. The Mysore Elementary Education Act X of 1930.

Rules 14 (2) and (3) of the Rules for the constitution and election of members to the School Board were amended so as to permit salaried servants of Government to vote at those elections.

(No. E. 308—Edn. 52-40-2, dated 22nd July 1940.)

6. The Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Act IX of 1941.

(1) Amendments and additions were made to Rule 6 of the Rules under the Act, fixing the standards of purity

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prescribed for milk, cream, butter, ghee, and coffee, and a fresh rule was inserted fixing the standard in respect of tea.

(No. G. 798—P. H. 136-39-3, dated 29th July 1940.)

(2) The provisions of the Act were extended by notification to the Madhugiri town.

(No. G. 7866—P. H. 41-40-7, dated 10th March 1941.)

7. The Mysore Arms Act VI of 1890.

The Mysore Arms Rules, 1926, were amended in regard to the grant of license for sport, so as to regulate such grant under the game laws only.

(No. P. 1018—Pol. 234-39-2, dated 21st August 1940.)

8. The Government of Mysore Act XVIII of 1940.

A. Representative Assembly Rules.

(1) A new Rule No. 72-A was inserted to permit the prefering of claims or objections to the Registration Officer before 1st—3rd October 1940, for the inclusion of names of persons not included in the previous electoral roll and to correct mistakes, if any.

(No. RL. 203—R. A. 2-40-6, dated 3rd August 1940.)
(No. RL. 477—R. A. 2-40-8, dated 23rd September 1940.)

(2) Rules for regulating the course of business and preservation of order in the R. A. and L. C. were issued.

(No. RL. 3374—R. A. 98-40-1, dated 27th March 1941.)

(3) Standing orders for R. A. were issued.

(No. RL. 3375—R. A. 98-40-2, dated 27th March 1941.)

B. Legislative Council Rules.

(1) A rule similar to rule A. (1) above was inserted as 52-A of the L. C. rules

(No. RL. 204—L. C. 1-40-2, dated 3rd August 1940.)
(No. RL. 494—L. C. 1-40-4, dated 23rd April 1941.)

(2) Special rules for constituencies in which seats are reserved for members of the Depressed classes were inserted as Part IV-A of Chapter VII of the Rules.

(No. R. L. 1696—L. C. 14- 40-, dated 16th December 1940.)

(3) Standing orders for Legislative Council were issued.

(No. R. 3376—L. C. 31-40-1, dated 27th March 1941.)

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9. Mysore City Municipalities Act VII of 1933.

(1) Certain amendments were made to the Revised Rules regulating the supply of water in Bangalore city.

(L. 1278—Ml. 145-39-2, dated 6th August 1940.)

(2) Rules 80 and 82 of the Rules for the regulation of water supply to mosques, churches, temples, religious and charitable institutions and burial and cremation grounds were amended.

(No. L. 8034—Ml. 86-40-10, dated 10th May 1941.)

10. Mysore Wireless Telegraph Act IV of 1937.

(1) The form of the Broadcast receiver license issued under Rule 5 of the Rules under the above said Act was revised.

(No. A. F. 1455—P. T. 5-40-4, dated 13th September 1940.)

(2) A new rule 17-A was inserted in the Rules to provide for the waiving of surcharge.

(No. A. F. 8547—P. & T. 5-40-14, dated 29th May 1941.)

11. Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, VII of 1918.

(1) Rule 21 of the Rules under the Act in respect of the removal of officers of Co-operative Societies was amended so as to furnish opportunity for removed officers to explain their conduct and to appeal against the orders of the Registrar.

(2) Rules 32 (5) and 32 (7) of the Rules under the aforesaid Act in the matter of the constitution of the Board of Management of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., were amended.

(No. A. F. 6503—C. S. 49-39-37, dated 12th March 1941.)

(3) Rule 31 (2) of the rule *re*: voting by defaulting members at general elections, was amended.

(No. A. F. 8726—C. S. 83-40-14, dated 5th June 1941.)

12. The Mysore Matches (Excise Duty) Act III of 1934.

(1) Certain amendments to the Matches (Excise duty) Rules, 1934, were made.

(No. Fl. 2979—Ex. 1-40-9, dated 13th November 1940.)

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(2) The excise duty was raised to eight annas for every 1,440 matches or fractions thereof and to ten annas per gross of boxes not containing more than 12 matches each in the case of Bengal lights and self-lighting cigarettes.

(No. Fl. 5886 Ex. 106-40-6, dated 8th March 1941.)

13. The Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

Rule 43 (1), Note to Rule 43 and Appendix P of the Land Revenue Rules were amended, prescribing limits for the grant of occupancy of lands by the Amildars, Sub-Division Officers, Deputy Commissioners and the Revenue Commissioner.

(No. R. 3604—L. R. 327-40-6, dated 22nd November 1940.)

14. Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic Act VIII of 1936.

Rules under section 15 of the above Act were framed and issued.

(No. G. 4521—P. H. 144-39-2, dated 22nd November 1940.)

15. The Mysore Weights and Measures Act III of 1902.

A new rule was issued as 15-A of the Rules under the above Act, directing that the use of an unstamped and uncertified weight shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in Section 5 of the Act.

(No. D. 2538—I. & C. 252-40-4, dated 29th November 1940.)

16. The Mysore Money-lenders Act XIII of 1939.

A new rule No. 12-A was inserted in the Rules issued under the Act, providing for the grant of a duplicate certificate to a money-lender who has lost the original certificate.

(No. P. 2808—Legis. 25-40-1, dated 27th November 1941.)

17. The Coffee Husk Control Act II of 1940.

(1) Other methods which may be employed for the rendering unfit of coffee husk for human consumption were added to those already notified.

(No. D. 2725—I. & C. 453-39-12, dated 11th December 1940).

(2) Rules under this Act were issued for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act.

(No. D. 5822—I. & C. 453-39-17, dated 6th May 1941.)

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18. The Mysore Companies Act XVIII of 1938.

Amendment to Rule 3 of the Rules relating to the grant of auditors' certificates was issued.

(No. A. F. 4250—J. S. 4-40-5, dated 13th December 1940.)

19. The Mysore Medical Practitioners' Registration Act V of 1931.

Rule 6 of the Rules issued under section 25 (i) of the Act was amended so as to provide for the change of name effected by a practitioner being made in the certificate of registration and for issue of duplicate certificate when the original is lost.

(No. G. 5983—Med. 54-38-10, dated 7th January 1941.)

20. Mysore Sugar (Excise Duty) Act II of 1934.

Supplementary rules were issued for the purpose of regulating the issue of sugar out of the premises of a factory in Mysore.

(No. D.3146—I. & C. 36-40-2, dated 11th January 1941.)

21. Civic Guards (Emergency) Act, 1940.

Under Section 8 of the above Act, the Mysore Civic Guard Rules, 1941, were issued.

(No. P. 3995—Legis. 23-40-2, dated 3rd February 1941.)

22. Mysore Excise Act V of 1901.

An amendment was made to the rules regulating the sales of excise privileges in respect of tapping licenses and transport permits for date trees.

(No. Fl. 5079—Ex. 88-40-2, dated 29th January 1941.)

23. Mysore Power Alcohol Act VIII of 1939.

Rules under section 8 (i) of the Act were issued.

(No. D. 4577—I. & C. 57-40-2, dated 10th March 1941.)

24. Mysore Mines Act IV of 1906.

The period during which members of the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board may hold office at any one time was fixed at three years instead of one year, and the rules amended accordingly.

(No. 6507—L. B. 84-40-4, dated 5th March 1941.)

(iii) Military.

Composition and strength.

18. The total strength of the Mysore Army was 2,346 (1,898), consisting of 1,883 (1,496) combatants and 463 (402) non-combatants. Of the total strength, 134 (115) were Christians, 756 (700) Mohammedans, 583 (516) Mahrattas, 202 (188) Brahmins and Rajputs, 33 (26) Kshatriyas and 638 (353) belonged to other castes and communities. The State Army is composed of two cavalry units, *viz.*, Mysore Lancers stationed at Bangalore and Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, three infantry units and a mechanical transport corps. Of the three units of infantry, the First Battalion moved out into British India for training in November 1940 and left India for service overseas in March 1941. The Second and Third Infantry Companies are stationed at Bangalore and Mysore respectively. The total strength of the Mysore Infantry units was 1,401.

Details relating to units.

19. The combatant strength of the Mysore Lancers was 485 (495). The number of horses in this unit on 1st July 1940 was 509. One hundred and ninety-nine were added during the year, of which 100 were presented by the Government of India. Casualties, sales and transfers to Mysore Horse, accounted for 124 horses. There were 584 (509) horses at the end of the year. The general health and condition of the horses were good. The average age of horses in the unit was 11 years.

20. The combatant strength of the Mysore Horse was 114. There were 92 (90) horses in the unit at the close of the year.

21. The combatant strength of the Mysore Infantry was 1,064. There was satisfactory progress in military training.

Horse breeding.

22. The remount breeding scheme at Hessarghatta continued to work satisfactorily. Seventeen foals were born.

Inspections.

23. The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, inspected the units of the Mysore State Troops in December 1940. His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited the Mysore Lancers on 18th January 1941. His

Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India visited the Mysore Lancers and Mysore Infantry Lines in Bangalore on 21st March 1941.

Finance.

24. The expenditure under "Army" amounted to Rs. 18,49,637 (Rs. 16,19,720). Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,48,471 (Rs. 1,43,110) was spent on Military Works.

The Kunigal Stud Farm.

25. There were four stallions on the Farm at the end of the year. The year opened with 28 mares and closed with 29. Out of the 24 young stock of the previous year 9 were sold. Seven foals were born during the year of which one was killed by another mare and 2 died, so that there were 19 young stock at the close of the year. A total sum of Rs. 19,550 (Rs. 57,100) was realised by the sale of young stock. The total receipts of the Farm from all sources amounted to Rs. 30,311 (Rs. 67,441) and the expenditure to Rs. 64,920 (Rs. 53,020).

(iv) Police.

The Police Force. Strength, recruitment and discipline.

26. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force excluding the probationary Sub-Inspectors was 1,087 (1,077) officers and 5,719 (5,689) men. The temporary staff consisted of 44 officers and 100 men. The services of 25 officers and 114 men were made available to other Departments of Government, private persons and corporate bodies. Three hundred and twenty (297) recruits were enlisted during the year. Sixty-three Station House Officers and two hundred and fifty-one Constables were trained at the Police Training School. All recruits are now trained in First Aid. The percentage of Departmental punishments of subordinate officers and men to actual strength showed a fall from 4·3 to 3·4 during the year. Three cases of judicial punishment were reported during the year as against nil in the previous year. Out of the 5,719 men in the force, 4,259 were literate. A sum of Rs. 9,013 was given as rewards. Four members belonging to criminal tribes and two K.D's were rewarded. The total number of casualties during the year was 345 (298).

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Village Police.

27. The village police arrested 8 persons. Fifty-eight patels were punished and twenty-eight village officers were rewarded.

State of crime.

28. Seasonal conditions were not unfavourable, and there was a slight fall in the price of staple food grains, *viz.*, ragi and jola. Cases of grave crime further declined from 6,144 to 5,622 and were the lowest for the past six years.

Cognizable cases.

29. The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 6,294 (7,041). Offences under Special and Local Laws fell from 18,748 to 16,689 mainly as a result of better understanding by the public of traffic rules and regulations. The number of serious offences against person and property fell from 2,108 to 1910. One hundred and ninety-three (277) heinous offences were reported during the year. The number of murder cases was 96 (115). Offences against public tranquillity fell from 200 to 67 due to the decline of political agitation involving the Violation of existing laws, in the State.

Non-cognizable cases.

30. The total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with during the year, including cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 13,110, of which 7,560 ended in conviction and 4,155 in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn, struck off or otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 763 cases pending at the close of the year.

31. Two hundred and eighteen cases were referred by Magistrates for investigation under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code and 243 cases were referred to the Police under Section 156, Criminal Procedure Code.

Detection and prevention of crime.

32. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under the Penal Code (excluding nuisance cases) disposed of in the year was 39·7 (37·4). Recovery of lost property showed an increase from 39·9 to 42·0; the percentage of cases in which property was recovered being (col. 4 of Appendix C) 55·6. The number of bad characters newly registered was 159. Three hundred and sixty-seven persons for whom history-sheets were maintained were convicted. Out of 276 persons put up under the Security Section, 103 were bound over by the Magistrates.

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Warrants.

33. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year was 160.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act.

34. Steps were taken to warn the parents of juveniles detected smoking in 429 cases. Five cases under the Act ended in conviction.

Motor Vehicles Act.

35. The number of motor vehicles newly registered was 883 (767). There were 491 (359) accidents, in 40 of which there was loss of life.

Cinematograph Act.

36. The Central Cinematograph Board and two district boards continued to function. The number of films that were certified was 779 (732). There were 37 (34) permanent and 33 (35) touring cinematograph installations in the State.

Arms Act.

37. One hundred and thirty-three offences under the Act were dealt with. Out of these 120 cases ended in conviction and 13 in acquittal or discharge

Finger Print Bureau.

38. At the commencement of the year 43,256 slips were on record. Finger print slips of 2,263 convicts and 98 individuals registered under the Criminal Tribes Act were received for record. Out of 45,617 slips, 1,093 were eliminated, leaving a balance of 43,704. The percentage of slips traced to slips searched was 22·01 as against 21·24. Written opinions were furnished in 138 cases.

Criminal Tribes.

39. There were 980 (906) members of criminal tribes on the registers at the close of the year. One hundred and twenty-seven cases under the Act were reported.

Civic Guards.

40. The Civic Guard (Emergency) Act was passed in November 1940, and nearly 900 Civic Guards have since been enrolled and trained for their role of assisting the Police in time of emergency. Valuable rescue work was done by the Civic Guards of the Shimoga District recently when the Tungabhadra river was in flood.

War.

41. Police Officers have been encouraged to volunteer for War Service and 1 Sub-Inspector, 9 Traffic Head Constables and 25 Constables joined the armed forces during the year. One Assistant Superintendent of Police and three European and Anglo-Indian Police Inspectors are now under training at Cadet Colleges with a view to obtaining Emergency Commissions.

(v) Extradition.

42. Forty-five accused persons were received from outside the State for trial, of whom nineteen were British Indian subjects, twenty-five Mysore subjects and one a subject of Pudukottah State. Including fifteen persons whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, sixty persons from outside the State were under trial, of whom fifty-one were convicted and seven acquitted or discharged, leaving two persons at the close of the year awaiting conclusion of their trial.

43. Forty-seven persons were surrendered under the Mysore Extradition Act, of whom forty-six were surrendered to British India and one to the Jath State.

(vi) Criminal Justice.

Courts.

44. There were 73 (72) courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction including six courts of the Justices of the Peace.

Original cases.

45. The total number of original cases for disposal was 32,433 (36,230). The number of persons brought to trial was 47,304 (53,877). Out of these, cases relating to 42,964 (48,277) persons were disposed of. The number of persons convicted was 24,021 (27,525). Of these 17,461 (19,395) were acquitted or discharged. Cases involving 4,340 (5,600) persons were pending at the close of the year. The number of cases of murder was 60,(60), grievous hurt 227 (359), and rape 1 (8). There was a fall in offences under theft 1,945 (1,987) and robbery 31 (40).

(a) Bench Courts.

46. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 2,350 (2,844) cases, involving 3,655 (4,431) persons, and disposed of 2,206 (2,590) cases, involving 3,307 (3,855) persons.

(b) Stipendiary Magistrates.

47. The number of cases disposed of by stipendiary Magistrates was 27,934 (30,518) involving 39,952 (44,801) persons.

(c) District Magistrates.

48. The District Magistrates disposed of 20 (31) cases, involving 21 (47) persons.

(d) Sessions Courts.

49. Of 185 (180) cases involving 433 (506) persons that came up for trial in the Sessions Courts, 165 (145)

cases concerning 389 (381) persons, were disposed of. Thirty (22) cases were tried by jury and in all cases the Judge agreed with the verdict of the jury. Ninety-five cases were tried with the aid of assessors. The Judge agreed with the assessors in 66 cases and differed from one or more assessors in the rest.

Average duration of cases.

50. The average duration of cases in the Bench Magistrates' Courts, Courts of District Magistrates and Sessions Courts was 37·46 (42·2), 11·8 (31·6), 58·7 (58·19) days, respectively.

51. In the Courts of the stipendiary Magistrates the duration was 32·1 days against 37·7 days in 1939-40.

Appeals.

52. The appellate courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 717 (754) regular appeals, involving 984 (1,123) persons. Of these, 190 (214) appeals of 316 (385) persons were before Magistrates and 527 (540) appeals of 668 (738) persons before Sessions Judges, 6·52 (684) appeals relating to 868 (1,016) persons were disposed of.

53. The total number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 70 (75). All the 70 appeals were disposed of during the year.

54. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 36·1 (36·04) days, and that of appeals disposed of by Magistrates 11·8 (31·16) days. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 30·5 (28·4) days.

Revision.

55. The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had for disposal 218 (237) revision petitions, out of which they disposed of 188 (209). The High Court disposed of 333 (399) revision petitions and 24 (63) cases.

References.

56. No cases under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code were referred to the High Court.

57. Four (4) persons were sentenced to death; when the sentences came up for confirmation by the High Court, the sentences of death were confirmed in one case involving three persons, and in the other case concerning one person, the sentence was reduced to transportation for life. Twenty-three (29) persons were sentenced to transportation for life, 2,483 (3,167) to imprisonment, 21,680 (24,498) to fine. Of the persons sentenced to imprisonment, 2,042 (2,603) or 82·2 (82·19) per cent were sentenced for a period

not exceeding six months and 441 (564) or 17·7 (17·8) pe cent for longer periods. The total amount of fines impose was Rs. 95,888 (Rs. 2,47,749) and the amount of compen sation paid Rs. 2,191 (Rs. 989).

(vii) Civil Justice.

Number of Courts. Original work.

58. There were 45 (45) courts subordinate to th High Court. The number of suits instituted was 25,34 (25,961). Of these, 14,611 (14,239) ordinary and 5,30 (6,188) small cause suits were instituted in Munsiffs' Court The institutions in the Subordinate Judges' courts were 26 (288) ordinary suits and 5,107 (5,173) small cause suits.

59. Fifty-seven (73) suits were filed in the Distric Courts. The aggregate value of the suits wa Rs. 68,00,741-1-0 (Rs. 73,31,356) and the average value wa Rs. 268 (Rs. 282). The number of suits filed worked ou at one for every 282 (247) persons in the State.

Disposal of suits.

60. Out of a total number of 35,618 (38,323) suit for disposal, 25,944 suits—15,451 (15,985) ordinary an 10,493 (12,524) small cause—were disposed of. The num ber of ordinary suits more than a year old was reduce from 297 to 225. The average duration of suits was 13 (154) days. The number of suits pending disposal at th close of the year was 9,674 (9,814).

Miscellaneous cases.

61. The total number of miscellaneous cases fo disposal was 12,395 (13,520). Of these, 821 (784) relate to applications to set aside orders dismissing suits, 1,79 (2,261) to applications to set aside *ex parte* decrees, 15 (149) to applications for review of judgment and 524 (56 to petitions for permission to sue as paupers. The numbe disposed of was 8,802 (9,644), leaving 3,593 (3,876) pendin

Appellate work.

62. The total number of regular appeals for dispos was 2,523 (2,654). Of these, 1,312 (1,558) were dispose of, leaving 1,211 (1,096) pending at the close of the year.

63. The number of miscellaneous appeals pending a the beginning of the year was 189 (185); the number file was 366 (392), the number disposed of was 354 (388) leaving 201 (189) pending at the end of the year. Th average duration of the appeals disposed of was 197·7 day (181·9 days).

High Court.

64. There were 573 (512) sittings of the High Court made up of 446 (355) Division Bench sittings and 127 (156) sittings of single judges on the revision side. There was a Full Bench sitting during the previous year, but none in the year of report. The High Court had for disposal 412 (397) first appeals, 1,343 (1,351) second appeals and 90 (86) miscellaneous appeals. Of these, 139 (139) first appeals, 505 (348) second appeals and 64 (64) miscellaneous appeals were disposed of. The average duration of first appeals was 577·76 (668·057) days and that of second appeals 829·027 (643·362) days. Besides these, there were for disposal before the High Court 627 (655) civil revision petitions and 125 (146) other civil petitions. Out of these, 539 (460) of the former and 100 (106) of the latter were disposed of.

65. The average cost of litigation in respect of first and second appeals was Rs. 291 (Rs. 120) and Rs. 99 (Rs. 95) respectively.

Insolvency proceedings.

66. There were 122 (190) insolvency applications pending and 198 (254) were filed during the year, making a total of 320 (444) for disposal. The number of applications granted was 138 (216), receivers being appointed in 34 (66) cases. Seventy-six appeals were withdrawn. The gross amount realised from insolvents' assets was Rs. 20,860 (Rs. 24,224) and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 16,749 (Rs. 28,285).

Execution of decrees.

67. Including 23,127 (23,794) applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 66,499 (69,222) applications for execution of decrees. Of these, 42,246 (46,095) were disposed of, leaving 24,253 (23,127) pending. The amount realised in execution was Rs. 28, 53,575 (Rs. 31,19,817).

Processes.

68. The number of processes issued was 1,89,262 (2,01,900), receipts and charges of this branch being Rs. 1,49,458 (Rs. 1,54,713) and Rs. 1,52,430 (Rs. 1,52,266) respectively.

Finance.

69. The total receipts of the courts amounted to Rs. 10,28,240 (Rs. 10,41,311) and the charges to Rs. 8,56,334 (Rs. 8,29,560).

Legal practitioners.

70. The number of advocates on the roll on the last day of the year was 571 (557), of whom 57 (57) were of the

Province of Madras. The number of pleaders practising on the last day of the year was 692 (661).

(viii) Prisons.

Accommodation.

71. In addition to the Central Jail at Bangalore and the Jail at Mysore, there were two Sub-jails, six District Lock-ups, 27 Lock-ups and two Prisoners' camp at Byramangala and Tippaganahalli.

72. The number of prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year was 1,559. During the year, 4,511 were admitted and 5,116 were discharged, leaving 954 at the close of the year. The daily average number confined was 1,090.

Convicts.

73. There were 1,369 (1346 men and 23 women) convicts at the beginning of the year. During the year, 2,961 (2,880 men and 81 women) were newly admitted. The total number was thus 4,330 (4226 men and 104 women). Of these, 440 were transferred to other jails, 2003 were released, 1 escaped, 1 was executed and 1 died, eaving 759 convicts at the close of the year. The daily average number of convicts was 902 (1081·4). Of the fresh admissions 1,940 were Hindus, 600 were Mohamedans, 213 were Christians and 7 were Buddhists and Jains.

74. Of the total, 960 were literate and 1,756 illiterate and 819 convicts had previous convictions. The number of convicts under 15 years of age was 120.

Under-trial prisoners.

75. The number of under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year was 184. New admissions were 1,503 bringing the total to 1,687. Of these, 170 were released on bail, 610 were discharged, 710 were convicted, 9 were transferred, leaving a balance of 188 at the close of the year.

Civil prisoners.

76. The number of civil prisoners at the beginning of the year was six. During the year, 47 were admitted and 46 were released. Seven persons were in Jail at the close of the year. The daily average number of civil prisoners was three.

Health and condition of prisoners. Conduct and remissions.

77. The health of prisoners was good. The total number of deaths among prisoners of all classes was two. Six hundred and thirty-two convicts (473) were released under the remission rules. The average gratuity per head

earned by convicts released was Rs. 5-4-6 (Rs. 1-5-8). The number of offences committed by convicts in the jails and lock-ups was 549. Corporal punishment was awarded in 59 (10) cases. A convict of Bangalore Central Jail effected his escape on 13th April 1940. He was recaptured and punished for the offence.

Employment of convicts and jail manufacture.

78. Of the daily average number of 902 convicts in the two jails, 794 or 88·02 per cent were available for work, the rest being convicts undergoing simple imprisonment or incapable of being employed on account of sickness or infirmity. The main industries carried on in the Central Jail at Bangalore, were pottery, smithy, kambly making, weaving, carpentry, rattan and basket work, tailoring, shoe-making, manufacture of woollen carpets and gunnies, dyeing and book-binding.

Finance.

79. The total cost of maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 1,50,428 and the cost per head was Rs. 138. A sum of Rs. 8,500 was realised by employing convicts on remunerative labour.

(ix) Registration of Assurances.

Registration Offices.

80. There were 59 special and 24 ex-officio Sub-Registry offices in the State.

Registration.

81. The number of instruments registered was 152,979 (162,826). There was an increase in the number of registrations in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, while there was a fall in the other Districts. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered amounted to Rs. 4,11,26,175 (Rs. 4,04,08,484). The number of documents relating to Co-operative Societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of registration fees was 6,062, and the amount of fees which the Government had to forego in respect of these documents was Rs. 31,177 (Rs. 24,141). Twenty-two thousand, eight hundred and seventy persons were registered as money-lenders. A sum of Rs. 1,18,246 was recovered as mutation fees during the year.

Finance.

82. The revenue of the Department was Rs. 3,04,581 (Rs. 3,05,563) and the expenditure Rs. 1,84,892 (Rs. 1,76,277).

(x) Municipal Administration.

Changes in the management of Municipalities. 83. There were 40 town and 63 minor municipal councils in the State. The minor municipal council of Haranahalli was abolished during the year. The municipalities of Channapatna, Gubbi, Mugur and Thirthahalli continued to be under Government management. The terms of the municipal councils having expired, general elections were held in most of the municipalities and the elections were well contested.

84. The Town Municipal Councils of Chickballapur, Davanagere, Hassan, Tumkur, Tiptur, Chitaldrug and Nanjangud continued to have the privilege of electing their own Presidents. The minor municipal councils of Jagalur and Hosdurga had nominated non-official Presidents. Chief Officers were employed in 14 out of 40 Town Municipalities. Officers for the revision of assessment on buildings and lands were working in the several municipalities in the Mysore, Mandya and Kolar Districts.

Strength and meetings of Municipal Councils. 85. The total number of members on the municipal councils on the last day of the year was 1,705, of whom 1,173 had been elected, 312 nominated by Government and 220 *ex-officio* members. The municipal councils held 1,010 ordinary, 195 adjourned and 831 special meetings, the total number of meetings being 2,036.

Finance. 86. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,13,216 (Rs. 23,73,314) and Rs. 23,27,854 (Rs. 22,88,561).

87. Out of the total demand of Rs. 24,83,054 including arrears, a sum of Rs. 19,57,100 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,25,954 (Rs. 4,99,079).

88. The construction of the Town Halls at Malur, Madhugiri and Sira has been completed, while that of Devanhalli and Kortagere is under progress. The construction of a Town Hall at Goribidnur has been sanctioned.

89. The electrification of Chamarajanagar, Srinivasapur, Saklespur, Channarayapatna, Alur and Sagar was completed during the year, and that of Jagalur and Arsikere

is under progress The question of electrification of the following towns, *viz.*, Arkalgud, Konanur, Sira, Madhugiri, Chicknayakanhalli, Chellakere and Hiriyur is under consideration of Government.

90. Anti-malaria measures were carried out as usual at Belur, Hassan, Arkalgud, Saklespur, Chickmagalur, Mandya, Shimoga and Bhadravati.

91. Sanction was accorded to the lay-out of town extensions at Malur and Goribidnur to relieve congestion. Extensions in Maddur and Shivapura to remove congestion and to minimise the ravages of malaria were sanctioned. Malaria prevailed in an epidemic form in Dodballapur and preventive measures were quickly adopted and the disease brought under control.

92. The construction of the combined dispensary at Jagalur and Krishnarajapet, Local Fund Dispensary at Mirle and Veterinary Dispensary at Krishnarajanagar was completed. The Dispensary at Belur was extended.

93. With a view to minimising the dust nuisance, large stretches of provincial roads running within the municipal limits of several town and minor municipalities were tarred during the year.

94. Radio sets were installed during the year in several municipalities.

95. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to lay the foundation stone of the Crawford Hospital at Saklespur for which Colonel Crawford donated a sum of Rs. 15,000.

Bangalore City Municipality.

96. The strength of the Municipal Council continued to be 30, of which 24 were elected and 6 nominated. The President and the Vice-President were elected. **Constitution.**

97. The year commenced with an opening balance of Rs. 2,46,664. The receipts and expenditure including those under debt heads amounted to Rs. 27,53,950 and Rs. 26,84,923, respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,15,691. **Finance.**

98. A sum of Rs. 1,87,162 was spent on engineering works. The more important of these were—(i) providing and laying slab flooring and constructing wing walls to the **Public works.**

main drain near Azeezulla Beig Road, (ii) construction of Sweepers' huts in Bellimutt road, (iii) formation of foot-paths in Bull temple Road, Krishnarajendra Road (3rd Main Road) 8th to 15th and between 15th and 18th cross roads, Malleswaram, (iv) cement concreting foot-paths in front of the municipal swimming pool and by the side of the United Mission High School, (v) provision of the slabs to the foot-paths in the Narasimharaja Road and the Krishnarajendra Road, (vi) covering the main drain in the Gandhi Bazaar Road and in the rear of the Gundopanth street, (vii) provision of sanitary fittings for the Market (upstairs), (viii) extension of the China Bazaar in the Market, (ix) provision of electric lighting to the newly built shops in the Grain Bazaar line in the City Market, (x) laying 6" sewage pipe line at the junction of the Hardinge Road, (xi) construction of the R. C. C. tank and electric pump in the Model House street, and (xii) construction of retaining wall to the foot-paths in the Venkatarangiengar Road.

99. The construction of (1) the first floor on the extended portion of the Municipal Offices, and (2) the Dispensary for women and children in the heart of the city donated by Mr. Thallam Subbaraya Setty has been completed and the Dispensary has since been opened for service. The construction of a Tower to the Municipal Office is in progress.

100. Sanction was accorded for the formation of more extensions for housing the poor and the middle class people. The underground drainage works are in progress in the different parts of the city. A comprehensive drainage scheme for the city has since been sanctioned. The outstanding event of the year was the State entry of His Highness the Maharaja Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur to the City on 4th November 1940. This State entry was the first in the State after His Highness ascended the Throne.

Mysore City Municipality.

Constitution.

101. The Municipal Council was reconstituted during the year. The strength of the Municipal Council was 31, of which 24 members were elected and 7 including the President were nominated. The number of meetings held was 24, of which 12 were ordinary, 1 extraordinary and 11 special.

Finance.

102. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 66,604. The receipts and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 8,79,721 and Rs. 9,00,178, respectively.

Public works.

103. The total expenditure under Public Works was Rs. 1,05,659. In addition to the construction of drains and road crossings at a cost of Rs. 12,815, a sum of Rs. 1,468 was spent on underground drainage works and Rs. 15,348 on tarring roads. The outlay incurred on the upkeep and maintenance of roads and buildings was 78,264.

Public Health

104. The Public Health of the city was generally good. Anti-malarial operations and an anti-rat campaign were conducted. Three hundred and eighty-one houses were disinfected. All the houses in the City were fumigated with Cyno gas and there were no local attacks of plague.

Municipal Farm.

105. The extent of the Municipal Farm was 175 acres, of which 23 acres were taken by roads and buildings. About 20 acres is set apart to the manufacture of compost and about 12 acres as a pasture for dry cattle to graze. The rest of the land is under cultivation. Grass such as Rhodes grass, Napier grass and Guinea grass and vegetables of all types are the main source of revenue in the Farm. The vegetables grown in the Farm are very largely in demand and it has been found necessary to increase the acreage.

Compost.

106. The manufacture of compost out of street rubbish and night-soil was continued 2,000 tons (2,500) being the quantity manufactured. This lower output was due to the increased number of treatments given to the rubbish piles with a view to improve the quality of the compost. The revenue from the sale of compost during the year was Rs. 2,477 as against Rs. 5,746 in the previous year. The total sale of compost amounted to 1,273 tons.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

107. The Board was re-constituted for a period of two years from 13th April 1941. The Superintending Engineer, Mysore Circle, was nominated as a Trustee in place of the Sanitary Engineer. Twelve ordinary meetings and one special meeting were held during the year. The total amount at the credit of the Board including the opening balance and the State grant of Rs. 1,50,000 was Rs. 4,02,831

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(Rs. 4,30,350). The total expenditure was Rs. 3,24,073 (Rs. 3,64,441), leaving a closing balance of Rs. 78,758 (Rs. 65,909). Thirty-two properties were acquired for improvement purposes at a cost of Rs. 82,840 (Rs. 61,035). Seven hundred and forty-seven sewage connections were given. The Sayaji Rao road beyond the Institute for Defectives and the Krishnaraja Road beyond its junction with the Kantharaja Road were improved. Traffic islands were constructed in the circles at the junctions of Irwin and Viceroy Roads, respectively. These islands are reported to be useful and would save the cost of Traffic Constables who become unnecessary where these roundabouts are put up. Bestageri—one of the slum areas in the city—has been shifted and sites are being provided for the dishoused people of the locality.

(xi) Administration of District Boards.

108. There were nine District Boards as in the previous year. All the District Boards were reconstituted from 1st June 1940. The total number of members on the Boards at the end of June 1941 was 259, of whom 175 were elected, 47 were non-officials nominated by Government and 37 were *ex-officio* members. The District Boards held 49 (44) meetings during the year.

109. The revenue and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 17,72,163 (Rs. 16,32,520) and Rs. 16,22,191 (Rs. 17,32,812), respectively. The revenue under service heads was Rs. 14,47,915, of which a sum of Rs. 8,50,172 (Rs. 8,08,560) was realised from local cess, Rs. 1,26,853 (Rs. 1,46,090) from tolls, Rs. 1,53,249 (Rs. 1,35,821) from weekly markets, Rs. 95,425 (Rs. 82,085) from contributions, and the rest from miscellaneous items of revenue. The expenditure under service heads was Rs. 13,30,010 (Rs. 14,49,447), of which a sum of Rs. 5,09,906 (Rs. 5,41,552) was on works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 61,539 (Rs. 85,383) on works executed by the direct agency of the District Boards, Rs. 1,39,079 (Rs. 1,55,019) on administration and collections, Rs. 44,271 (Rs. 75,323) on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 4,50,738 (Rs. 4,50,200) on medical relief,

PROTECTION

Rs. 21,540 (Rs. 33,175) on accommodation for travellers, and the balance on miscellaneous items.

110. A sum of over Rs. 9 lakhs has been spent so far in the Chitaldrug District from the Railway cess funds on roads and other works according to the five-year programme sanctioned by Government. In the Kadur District, two roads and three bridges were completed at a total cost of Rs. 68,435. Similarly, five works were completed in the Tumkur District. The construction of a bridge over the river Suvarnavati in the Chamarajnagar Taluk at a cost of Rs. 64,000 was sanctioned.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

111. The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board was reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st December 1940 and consisted of 20 members, of whom 7 were *ex-officio* members and 13 non-officials. Of the non-official members, 7 were nominated by Government and the rest were elected. Six ordinary and two special meetings were held, the average attendance being 14·6.

112. The income and expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 1,95,418 (Rs. 1,82,079) and Rs. 1,94,138 (Rs. 1,79,767), respectively. A sum of Rs. 6,000 (Rs. 8,238) was contributed by the Mining Board towards medical relief. Several public works were carried out by the Sanitary Board at a cost of Rs. 26,454.

113. The proposal of the Board to hold elections once in three years with effect from 1st December 1941 instead of every year as at present was sanctioned during the year.

(xii) Village Panchayets.

114. The number of village panchayets was 12,076 (11,941) with a membership of 90,638 (89,666). Four hundred and seventy-eight of these panchayets elected their own chairmen. Constitution.

115. The cash balance at the credit of the village panchayets at the beginning of the year was Rs. 24,45,761 Rs. (27,01,764). The total income and expenditure during the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 12,73,371 Finance.

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(Rs. 9,96,492) and Rs. 12,39,034 (Rs. 12,51,478), respectively, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 24,80,098 (Rs. 24,46,778) at the close of the year.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

116. The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 47,36,602 (Rs. 45,90,050) and the total demand for the year was Rs. 12,94,083 (Rs. 12,55,302). A sum of Rs. 14,70,603 (Rs. 10,97,016) was realised, inclusive of remissions and writes off, leaving a balance of Rs. 45,60,082 (Rs. 47,48,336) at the close of the year.

Optional Taxes.

117. Sixty-eight village panchayets have obtained sanction of Government to levy optional taxes.

Grants.

118. In accordance with the new rural water-supply scheme sanctioned in the year 1938-39, Government made an allotment of Rs. 3 lakhs during the year for sinking drinking water wells in villages. The total allotment for the improvement of villages was Rs. 1,61,000.

Sanitation and Medical Relief.

119. Many panchayets maintained establishments for sweeping and scavenging. The main items of work in this sphere construction of, and repairs to, drains, were removal of manure heaps, filling up of insanitary pits and cess pools, removal of pricklypear and lantana and construction of soak pits. Separate extensions were laid out for the Adikarnatakas and other depressed classes in several villages. One hundred and fifty-two villages contributed a sum of Rs. 14,214 towards the maintenance of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries. The amount contributed to the funds of the Indian Red Cross Society was Rs. 11,447. There were maternity homes in 41 village panchayets and midwives have been stationed in many villages. Weekly visits of sub-assistant surgeons were arranged for by 24 village panchayets. A few new dispensaries and itinerant dispensaries were opened during the year, besides two *Vaidyasalas*.

120. One hundred and fifty-eight villages were provided with electric lights; 41 panchayets have availed themselves of electric power for agricultural purposes and ten for industrial purposes.

Public Works.

121. A sum of Rs. 4,20,544 (Rs 4,00,216) was spent on public works; 53 sub-overseers worked in the several districts for the execution of both village improvement and well works.

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Water supply.

122 A sum of Rs. 6,29,219 (3,62,732) was spent on well works. During the year, 3,660 wells were programmed and of these 1,327 were completed by the end of June 1941. Sanction was accorded by Government for the installation of a wind mill at a cost of Rs. 6,393 to work the water supply at Hangala village, Gundulpet taluk.

Rural Reconstruction Work.

123. The scheme for organising propaganda for rural welfare was in force in 266 villages.

Rural Reconstruction Centres at Closepet and Dodballapur.

124. The rural welfare centres at Closepet and Dodballapur continued to do good work. The approximate value of work turned out during the year under the system of weekly labour is reported to be Rs. 1,58,518. Three hundred and eighty-six village panchayets are using improved agricultural implements and better variety seeds. Improved farming methods were demonstrated in several villages. A new demonstration Farm was opened at Shikarpur. Breeding bulls are maintained in 374 village panchayets. Thirty-six village schools, 48 muzrai institutions, 7 tanks, 72 topes and 167 village forests were under the management of the village panchayets. One hundred and seventy-four village panchayets have laid out parks, and 157 are maintaining fruit gardens. It is reported that 14,766 villages took part in a State-wide tree planting ceremony in commemoration of the Pattabhisheka of His Highness the Maharaja on 8th September 1940 and as many as 36,687 trees were planted, most of them being fruit bearing trees. One thousand, three hundred and forty-seven village panchayets are maintaining either libraries or reading rooms. The scheme for the improvement of grass lands continued on trial in certain village panchayets and forest areas. Four Model *thandas* for the Banajara community have been working. With a view to developing inter-village communications in the interior, a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs was made in the State budget for 1940-41 and a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was allotted among the Districts for the execution of such works. A Committee consisting of both officials and non-officials has been constituted for each District to carry on the scheme.

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

125. Two statements, one showing the receipts and expenditure of the State for the year 1940-41 and the other showing the demand, collection and balance under the principal heads of Revenue for 1940-41 are given in Appendix XXII.

126. The total Revenue collections amounted to Rs. 475·18 lakhs and the expenditure charged to Revenue was Rs. 472·87 lakhs resulting in a revenue urplus of Rs. 2·31 lakhs.

127. The total receipts and expenditure on account of service and debt heads were Rs. 760·71 lakhs and Rs. 657·40 lakhs, respectively, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 252·96 lakhs.

RECEIPTS.

128. The following statement shows the actuals for 1940-41 as compared with those of the previous year under the group heads :—

	Rupees in lakhs.	
	1939-40	*1940-41*
A. Land Revenue ...	124·77	126·77
A1. Mining Royalty and Leases	26·32	20·32
A2. Duty on Gold ...	3·85	26·34
B. Forest Revenue ...	27·53	32·40
C. Excise Revenue ...	49·71	53·33
D. Stamp Revenue ...	17·79	18·53
D1. Income-tax ...	29·59	45·12
E. Law and Justice ...	·74	·78
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and Other Receipts ...	30·79	32·88
G. Miscellaneous ...	24·79	24·92
General Commercial Services ...	82·10	93·79
Total Service Head Receipts ...	417·98	475·18

The noticeable large variations under receipts are explained below ;—

A. Land Revenue.—Increase of Rs. 2 lakhs.

The increase appears mainly under Assessment on Lands (Rs. 1·04 lakhs) and Miscellaneous (Rs. ·50 lakh)

*A*1. *Mining Royalty and Leases.*—Decrease of Rs. 6 lakhs.

The decrease appears under Royalty on Gold and is due to fall in production on account of the general strike in July and August 1940.

*A*2. *Duty on Gold.*—Increase of Rs. 22·49 lakhs.

The Government of Mysore having levied a special duty on gold with effect from 22nd March 1940, the accounts for 1939-40 included the revenue realised on this account for one month and ten days only, while the accounts for the year under report includes revenue for the full year.

B. Forest Revenue.—Increase of Rs. 4·87 lakhs.

Increases chiefly appear in the net receipts under Sandal Oil (Rs. 2·19) lakhs and under Timber and Other Produce removed by Government and Private Agency (Rs. 2·28 lakhs). Under the former, the increase is due to larger realisations from sales of sandal oil and, under the latter, it is due mainly to larger realisations under Timber and Bamboos on account of supplies to the War Board.

C. Excise Revenue.—Increase of Rs. 3·62 lakhs.

Increases mainly appear under Arrack (Rs. ·79 lakh) and Toddy (Rs. 2·67 lakhs).

D. Stamp Revenue.—Increase of Rs. ·74 lakh.

The increase chiefly appears under General Stamps (Rs. 1·10 lakhs) due to the introduction of the Money Lenders Act.

*D.*1 *Income Tax.*—Increase of Rs. 15·53 lakhs.

Increases mainly appear under Income Tax (Rs. 11·97 lakhs) and Super Tax (Rs. 4·13 lakhs) and are due to (i) larger realisations from the Mining Companies, (ii) raising of tax in respect of certain classes of income from 1st July 1940 and (iii) larger receipts from the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., on account of change in the accounting period of the Company.

F. Miscellaneous Taxes and Other Receipts.—Increase of Rs. 2·09 lakhs.

This is the net result of increases and decreases appearing under a number of heads. An increase of Rs. 5·75 lakhs

appears under Miscellaneous Taxes, mostly representing the increased collections from Excise Duty on Sugar (Rs. 5·51 lakhs), a portion of which amounting to Rs. 3·77 lakhs was paid to the Government of India according to the revised arrangement entered into with them and charged in the accounts on the expenditure side. As against this increase, there is a decrease of Rs. 3·90 lakhs under Miscellaneous which is mainly due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 4·32 lakhs has appeared in the accounts of 1939-40 as gain on sale of Securities, while the accounts of the current year do not include any amount on this account.

General Commercial Services.—Increase of Rs. 11·69 lakhs.

Under Railways, there is a decrease of Rs. ·89 lakh. This is brought about by an increase of Rs. 8·99 lakhs under Gross Receipts and of Rs. 9·88 lakhs under Working Expenses (inclusive of Surplus Profits and Guaranteed interest). Under Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works, there is a decrease of Rs. ·45 lakh. The increase of Rs. 6·83 lakhs under Hydro-Electric Works is the net result of an increase of Rs. 8·97 lakhs under Gross Receipts and of Rs. 2·14 lakhs under Working Expenses. There was a net profit of Rs. 31·20 lakhs under Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant and the entire amount was transferred to the Depreciation Fund. Industrial Works show an increase of Rs. 1·63 lakhs. Under Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works, there is an increase of Rs. 4·48 lakhs and it is mainly due to an improvement under Gross Receipts.

Contribution from the Electrical Department for construction of Sagar-Talaguppe Railway.—Decrease of Rs. 1·14 lakhs.

The contribution from the Electrical Department during the year was Rs. ·45 lakh against Rs. 1·59 lakhs in 1939-40 as a result of smaller outlay.

H. Debt Heads.—Under Investment Account, there was a net incoming of Rs. 2·30 lakhs as against Rs. 61·42 lakhs during the previous year. The transactions under Government and other securities have resulted in a net incoming of Rs. 16·08 lakhs due to realisation of certain securities. The total payments made during the year towards the shares in Joint-Stock Companies taken up by

Government amounted to Rs. 27·29 lakhs including a sum of Rs. ·25 lakh paid towards the shares of the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd. Under Treasury Bills and Fixed Deposits, there was a net incoming of Rs. 13·51 lakhs against a net outgoing of Rs. 60·19 lakhs during the previous year. The transactions under Insurance and Provident Funds resulted in a net incoming of Rs. 27·56 lakhs as against Rs. 21·06 lakhs in the previous year and the increase is mainly under State Life Insurance Fund. Under Savings Bank Deposits, the net incoming was Rs. 77·45 lakhs as against Rs. ·92 lakh in the previous year. The increase mainly appears under Current Deposits and Five Year Fixed Deposits. Further, the repayments on account of the seven Year Fixed Deposits in the current year were about Rs. 16¼ lakhs less than in the previous year. Under Endowments and other Accounts, the net incoming was Rs. 8·64 lakhs as against Rs. 4·46 lakhs in the previous year. Under Local and other Funds, the net incoming during the year was more than that of the previous year by Rs. 19·22 lakhs and the transactions under the following heads of account mainly account for the increase :—

			Rs. in lakhs.
Local Funds	...	...	+9·83
Road Fund	...	...	+12·25
Irrigation Development Fund		...	—10·12
Inter-Village Road Fund	...	...	+4·20 *
Industrial Development Fund		...	+1·92 *
Miscellaneous Funds	...	...	+1·14

* These two funds were newly constituted during the year under report.

There was a net incoming of Rs. 15·38 lakhs as against Rs. 4·79 lakhs in the previous year under Deposits. Increases mainly appear under Civil Deposits and Departmental Deposits. The transactions under Suspense accounts resulted in a net incoming of Rs. 9·24 lakhs as against a net outgoing of Rs. 1·04 lakhs in the previous year, the net increase mainly appearing under Account Current with the Accountant-General, Madras. Under Loans, the net incoming during the year was Rs. 8·71 lakhs as against a net outgoing of Rs. 4·66 lakhs in the previous year. The increases are mainly under Loans to Societies and

Notabilities and Industrial Loans. The large incoming of Rs. 102·32 lakhs under Miscellaneous during the current year as against Rs. ·14 lakh in the previous year, is chiefly due to the withdrawal of a sum of Rs. 102·53 lakhs, being the amount of the $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent State Loan from the Sinking Fund Reserve Account and credit to Government Account consequent on the repayment of the loan on 1st October 1940.

EXPENDITURE.

129. The following statement shows the expenditure during 1940-41, as compared with that of the previous year, under the several group heads :—

		Rupees in lakhs.	
		1939–40	*1940–41*
A. Tribute	...	19·11	20·13
B. Revenue collection charges	...	48·76	50·67
C. Administration	...	96·09	102·53
D. Public Instruction	...	53·89	55·73
E. Medical charge	...	16·02	17·23
F. Religious charges	...	3·64	3·52
G. Public Works	...	43·56	66·31
H. Pensions	...	28·43	31·07
I. Miscellaneous	...	106·47	140·68
J. Commercial Services	...	75·77	57·51
Total Service and Capital Heads	...	491·74	545·38

The large variations are explained below :—

A. Tribute.—Increase of Rs. 1·02 lakhs.

Under Subsidy to British Government, there appears an increase of Rs. 1·02 lakhs during 1940-41. This is due to the provisional remission of Rs. 5,39,000 in the annual cash contribution of Rs. 24,50,000 to the Government of India allowed with effect from the year 1937-38 having been finally fixed at Rs. 5,13,500 and to the payment of an additional sum of Rs. 76,500 towards the difference between the provisional and final remissions during the three years 1937-38 to 1939-40.

B. Revenue Collection Charges.—Increase of Rs. 1·91 lakhs.

The bulk of the increase appears mainly under Forest (Rs. 1·47 lakhs) due to additional expenditure incurred in connection with the supply of timber and bamboo tent poles to the War Board and the construction of certain roads and bridges.

C. Administration.—Increase of Rs. 6·44 lakhs.

This increase is the net result of variations under several heads—chiefly under General Administration, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Stationery and Printing and Army.

An increase of Rs. 3·19 lakhs appears under General Administration and it is mainly due to expenditure incurred in connection with the Pattabhisheka of His Highness the Maharaja and the Legislative Council and Representative Assembly elections under the new Constitutional Reforms. Larger expenditure also appears under several other heads, notably, under Electric Lighting, Catering and Miscellaneous, Civil Secretariats and Durbar Presents. Under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, the increase appears mainly under Census. The increase of Rs. ·99 lakh under Stationery and Printing is chiefly due to increase in the cost of printing paper and stationery articles as a result of war conditions. An increase of Rs. 1·56 lakhs appears under Army. It is chiefly due to creation of additional posts and sanction of increased pay and allowances sanctioned in connection with the deputation of the First Battalion for duty outside the State and in connection with the reinforcement to units. The receipts under Kunigal Stud Farm during the current year were less to the extent of Rs. 28,000 as compared with the previous year.

D. Public Instruction.—Increase of Rs. 1·84 lakhs.

The increase is due to larger grants allowed to the Mysore University (Rs. 1·00 lakh) and the Indian Institute of Science (Rs. ·10 lakh), coupled with a decrease of Rs. ·58 lakh under receipts from contributions.

E. Medical Charges.—Increase of Rs. 1·21 lakhs.

The increase appears mainly under Hospitals and Dispensaries (Rs. 1·16 lakhs). It is due to increased expenditure under diet of patients, purchase of medicines, etc, on account of the rise in prices and to the opening of new institutions during the year.

G. Public Works.—Increase of Rs. 22·75 lakhs.

The increase of Rs. 5·97 lakhs under Irrigation Works is chiefly due to larger outlay on Restoration of Minor

Tanks and also to a special grant, during the year, of a sum of Rs. 1·66 lakhs towards Grant-in-aid to Irrigation Cess Fund having been charged off under this head and to the fact that, during the year 1939-40, only one-fifth of the outlay on the Marconahalli Reservoir (Rs. 1·30 lakhs) was included under the head against the full outlay of Rs. 2·57 lakhs in the current year. A decrease of Rs. 4·69 lakhs appears under Civil Works and it is chiefly due to less expenditure incurred under Original Works—Major—Civil Buildings (Rs. 5·32 lakhs). Under Communications, there appears an increase of Rs. 21·47 lakhs. This is due to a charge in the method of exhibiting the outlay relating to Roads and Bridges. During the previous year, the entire outlay on communications was charged off to the Road Fund, only the contribution to the Road Fund from the General Revenues being booked under the Service head. During the current year, however, the entire outlay remains under this head and this explains the large difference.

H. Pensions.—Increase of Rs. 2·64 lakhs.

An increase of Rs. 3·25 lakhs appears under Superannuation and Retired Allowances chiefly due to the payment, during the year 1940-41, of 13 months' pensions since 30th June 1940 happened to be a holiday. Against this, there appears a decrease of Rs. ·58 lakh under Pensions and allowances to the Ruling Family owing to the cessation of the allowance of Rs. 1·50 lakhs per annum to His Highness the Yuvaraja with effect from 4th August 1940 and the grant of allowances at the enhanced rate of Rs. ·40 lakh per annum to each of the three Sisters of His Highness the Maharaja with effect from the same date.

I. Miscellaneous.—Increase of Rs. 34·21 lakhs.

Large variations appear under the following heads:—

Interest on Debt and other obligations.—Decrease of Rs. 1·00 lakh.

This is chiefly due to payment of only one half year's interest on the 6¼ per cent State Loan, as the loan was repaid on 1st October 1940.

Public Health.—Increase of Rs. ·56 lakh.

This is due to larger expenditure on account of Plague and other Epidemic charges and to smaller receipts from sale of Glycerine Vaccination Lymph.

Agriculture.—Increase of Rs. 1·02 lakhs.

Increases appear as under :—

		Rs.
Agricultural Department	...	·20 Lakh
Botanical and other Public Gardens	...	·26 do
Sericulture ...	...	·57 do

They are all due to normal expansion and additional activities of the Departments, such as Survey of Fishes, Fig cultivation and Encouragement of Silk Industry and partly also to a decrease in Sericultural receipts.

Grants for Public Improvements.—Increase of Rs. 5·67 lakhs.

The increase is due to (i) a special grant of Rs. 3·00 lakhs to the Bangalore City Municipality for Drainage scheme, (ii) an additional grant of Rs. ·50 lakh to the Mysore City Improvement and (iii) a special grant of Rs. 2·00 lakhs for Improvement of Towns and Minor Municipalities announced by His Highness the Maharaja during his tour in the Malnad Districts.

Contributions to the Government of India from Excise Duty on Sugar.—Increase of Rs. 3·77 lakhs.

This is a new contribution given by the State to the Government of India in accordance with the revised arrangement entered into with them. Under this arrangement, out of the Sugar Excise Duty realised, the Government of Mysore are entitled to retain a sum of Rs. 12,91,135-7-0 (highest of the annual figures during 1936-37 to 1938-39), the excess being payable to the Government of India. The amount realised on this account was Rs. 16,68,024 and the amount paid to the Government of India was accordingly Rs. 3,76,888-9-0.

Contributions to Funds.—Increase of Rs. 41·88 lakhs.

The sum of Rs. 26·34 lakhs realised during the year towards Duty on Gold and taken to Revenue in the first instance was transferred to the following heads at the end of the year :—

(i) Irrigation Development Fund		Rs. 20·34 lakhs (against Rs. 3·85 lakhs in the previous year)
(ii) Inter-village Road Fund	...	Rs. 4·00 lakhs
(iii) Industrial Development Fund	...	Rs. 2·00 lakhs

The contribution to Road Fund from the General Revenues adjusted during the year *viz.*, Rs. 19·39 lakhs, is shown here separately, whereas in the previous year the contribution (Rs. 4 lakhs) was shown under Communications.

Extraordinary Expenditure.—Increase of Rs. 14·00 lakhs.

The contributions made by the State for War purposes are shown under this head. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was paid during 1940-41 against Rs. 1 lakh.

Deduct—Expenditure met from Funds.—Increase of Rs. 32·15 lakhs.

During 1939-40, the amount of expenditure drawn from the Irrigation Development Fund was Rs. 8·27 lakhs while, during the current year, a sum of Rs. 14·95 lakhs has been drawn to meet the outlay on certain Tank Works. In addition, a sum of Rs. 25·47 lakhs representing the outlay on Communications during the current year and classified as Service expenditure has been subsequently adjusted through this account by debit to Road Fund, while during last year, the entire outlay on Roads and Bridges was directly charged off to Road Fund without making it to pass through this head.

J. Commercial Services.—Decrease of Rs. 18·26 lakhs.

1. *Railways and Tramways.*-Decrease of Rs. 7·06 lakhs.

The decrease appears both under Open Lines (Rs. 4·64 lakhs) and Lines under Construction (Rs. 2·42 lakhs).

2. *Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works.*—Decrease of Rs. 1·34 lakhs.

The decrease appears mainly under Dam Works (Rs. 1·08 lakhs).

3. *Hydro-Electric Works.*—Decrease of Rs. 2·12 lakhs.

The decrease is the net result of variations under the following heads of account :—

		Rs. in lakhs.
Shimsha New Project	...	—14·94
Jog Falls Project	...	+9·25
Power Supply to Towns, etc.,	...	—4·50
Stock and Suspense	...	+9·73
Automatic Telephones	...	—1·69
Other Heads (Net)	...	+·03
Total	...	—2·12

4. *Irrigation Work not charged to Revenue.*—Decrease of Rs. 5·40 lakhs.

This is mainly due to the fact that, during the year 1939-40, a sum of Rs. 5·18 lakhs being the portion of outlay on constructing a Reservoir across River Shimsha at Marconahalli was transferred to Capital from Irrigation Works charged to Revenue while during the current year the entire outlay has been charged to Irrigation Development Fund.

5. *Industrial and other Works.*—Decrease of Rs. 2·13 lakhs.

The decrease is the net result of variations chiefly appearing under the following heads of account :—

		(Rs. in lakhs.)
Sandal Oil Factory	...	+·88
Porcelain Factory	...	—3·52
Mysore Silk Weaving Factory	...	+·34
Industrial and Testing Laboratory.		+·31
Mysore Implements Factory	...	—1·06
Mysore Chromate Factory	...	+·27
Silk Filature at Channapatna	...	+·50
Electric Factory	...	—1·28
Chamarajsagar and Water Works...		+1·60
Other Works	...	—·17
Total	...	—2·13

K. Debt Heads—

Under Debt, there is a net outgoing of Rs. 99·09 lakhs during the current year, of which, Rs. 99·04 lakhs represent the amount of 6¼ per cent State Loan Bonds 1940 repaid, while during 1939-40, there was a net outgoing of Rs. 1·91 lakhs under the head, of which, a sum of Rs. 1·86 lakhs represented the amount of 5½ per cent State Loan Bonds 1938 repaid. Under Reserve Funds, there is a net outgoing of Rs. 10·08 lakhs during the current year as against a net incoming of Rs. 46·90 lakhs during 1939-40. The heavy outgoing during the year is chiefly due to the withdrawal of a sum of Rs. 102·53 lakhs from the Sinking Fund consequent on the repayment of 6¼ per cent Loan 1940 and its transfer to Government Account. Under

advances, there was a net outgoing of Rs. 12·69 lakhs during 1939-40, of which, a sum of Rs. 12·00 lakhs related to the amount of advance given to the Road Fund, while, during the current year, there is a net outgoing of only Rs. 1·04 lakhs. Under Remittances, there is a net outgoing of Rs. 1·81 lakhs in the current year against a net incoming of Rs. 3·70 lakhs in the previous year.

130. The total face value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year, excluding shares of private companies, was Rs. 452·68 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 13·81 lakhs.

131. The expenditure on Capital Works not charged to Revenue to end of June 1941 amounted to Rs. 1,941 lakhs, while the liabilities on account of Public Debt and Unfunded Debt at the end of the same period stood at Rs. 1,460 lakhs.

(ii) Excise.

Country spirits.

132. The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of molasses arrack was 535 (536) and the issues to them were 1,38,039 (1,22,861) gallons. The issues of rectified spirits were 11,234 (6,689) gallons. The issues of denatured spirits decreased from 2,34,103 gallons to 1,74,607. The exports of special liquors and jaggery arrack was 27. The number of shops licensed for the sale of

Toddy.

133 There were 1,883 (1,907) shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy and 366 (368) shops for the sale of *bagani* toddy. The number of toddy yielding trees licensed both in and outside the State was 2,28,863 (2,21,765). The revenue realised from toddy was Rs. 36,81,778 (Rs. 34,23,196).

Malt liquors and foreign spirits.

134. The consumption of beer amounted to 31,278 (18,721) gallons of which 11,610 (12,873) gallons of bulk beer were sold in the beer tavern in the Kolar Gold Field area and the remaining 19,668 (5,848) gallons were imported by other licensees. The total quantity sold in the Bangalore District was 18,462 (6,425) gallons. A quantity of 32 (48) gallons was imported by private persons for consumption. The consumption of foreign liquors was 28,449

(31,014) gallons. The revenue derived therefrom amounted to Rs. 15,461 (Rs. 16,330). The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquors was 70 (78).

Ganja and opium.

135. There were 261 (261) shops licensed for the sale of ganja. The consumption was 9,019 (8,139) seers.

136. Shops licensed for the sale of opium numbered 87 (87) and the consumption was 616 (628) seers.

Excise offences.

137. Cases reported under the excise and opium laws numbered 4,834 (4,506). Including 249 (292) cases pending at the beginning of the year, the number of disposals was 5,083 (4,798). Of these, 493 (466) cases were placed before Magistrates and 4,249 (4,076) cases were dealt with departmentally. Fines or composition fees were levied in 3,756 (3,759) cases, the realisations amounting to Rs. 12,601 (Rs. 11,777.)

Licenses.

138. The number of licenses issued to chemists and druggists and charitable institutions and to industrial concerns was 30 (28). Of these, 18 licenses were issued to chemists and druggists and charitable institutions and the remaining 12 (7) licenses to industrial concerns. Twenty-six (27) licenses were issued to chemists and druggists for sale of preparations of opium and 83 (87) licenses were issued under the Dangerous Drugs Rules.

Finance.

139. The total demand under Excise revenue, inclusive of arrears of Rs. 85,881 (R. 1,25,438), amounted to Rs. 59,07,288 (Rs. 55,72,631) of which a sum of Rs. 58,37,668 (Rs. 54,58,403) was collected and a sum of Rs. 8,390 (Rs. 28,347) was written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 61,230 (Rs. 85,881). The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,98,497 (Rs. 3,83,894). The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-14-6 (Re. 0-13-7). The amount refunded to privileged inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 68,405 (Rs. 53,780).

(iii) Income-tax

Assessment.

140. Notices calling for returns of income were issued in 8,824 cases; returns were received in 7,559 cases, and 1,863 were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 5,524 cases; they were produced in 4,870 cases; and tax was assessed on the basis of the accounts produced in 2,300 cases. The total number of persons

assessed to tax was 5,314 including 115 companies and 28 registered firms. Applications under Section 27 of the Income-tax Act for cancellation of the assessment made under Section 23 (4) were received in 240 cases and in 169 of these the order of assessment was cancelled.

Demand, collection and balance.

141. The net demand of income-tax was Rs. 34,35,373 (Rs. 21,20,358) out of which a sum of Rs. 32,28,757 (Rs. 20,76,602) was collected. The incidence of income-tax per head of population was Re. 0-7-9 (Re. 0-5-2). The net demand of super-tax was Rs. 13,04,408 (Rs. 9,56,193). Four gold mining companies were assessed to tax, the demand being Rs. 16,97,677 (Rs. 10,93,702) under income-tax and Rs. 8,41,339 (Rs. 7,21,635) under super-tax.

Appeals.

142. Five hundred and sixty-nine (640) appeals were filed, of which 326 (329) were successful. In 12 (14) out of 59 (64) cases which came up for review under Section 33 of the Act, the assessment orders were modified.

Expenditure.

143. The total expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 67,094 (Rs. 66,406).

(iv) Stamps.

Stamp revenue and expenditure.

144. The total revenue from stamps amounted to Rs. 19,92,670 (Rs. 19,16,363). The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,02,675 (Rs. 1,98,340).

145. The amount due to Government on account of institution fees in pauper suits at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,74,904 and a sum of Rs. 33,742 was awarded to Government during the year, thus bringing the total to Rs. 2,08,646. A sum of Rs. 12,758 was recovered and Rs. 10,472 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,85,416 still due at the end of the year.

(v) Mysore Government Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

146. Out of 2,506 (2,740) proposals dealt with in the Official Branch, 1767 were accepted, 1,192 for first insurance and 575 for further insurance. Five hundred and twenty-four proposals were rejected on medical or other grounds. Out of the 1,767 proposals accepted, 1,608 resulted in policies for assurances amounting to Rs. 11,65,241, bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 4,511.

Public Branch.

147. Out of 5,929 proposals for Rs. 52,96,800 dealt with in the Public Branch, 5,092 for Rs. 45,39,800 were accepted and 520 were rejected, withdrawn or cancelled on medical or other grounds. Of the proposals accepted 4,832 resulted in the issue of policies assuring Rs. 42,22,800 for an annual premium of Rs. 2,20,954. Sums aggregating Rs. 2,16,628 were paid in discharge of 223 death claims, Rs. 3,59,574 in discharge of 316 matured policies, and Rs. 58,183 in discharge of 382 policies which were surrendered. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1940 was Rs. 1,01,51,827. Receipts and payments during the year amounted to Rs. 27,84,908 and Rs. 13,65,658 respectively. The closing balance on 30th June 1941 was Rs. 1,15,71,077.

Total business.

148. The total number of policies issued during the year was 59,076 of which 35,901 were for first and 23,175 for further insurance, and the sum assured was Rs. 4,21,93,990. The number of policies including paid-up policies remaining effective at the end of the year was 30,382 assuring a sum of Rs. 2,59,28,881 for a monthly premium of Rs. 88,006. Of the remaining 28,694 policies, 28,213 assuring a sum of Rs. 1,59,69,717 were completely discharged by maturity, death, surrender, cancellation or automatic adjustment. Bonus additions of Rs. 34,73,486 were paid on the discharged claims.

Insurance Fund.

149. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance fund on 1st July 1940 was Rs. 1,53,36,096, including State Loan Bonds and other investments. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 21,36,995 of which a sum of Rs. 10,70,843 represented premia and other receipts, Rs. 4,74,511 interest on monthly balances, and Rs. 91,642 interest on State Loan Bonds. Exclusive of payment of claims in the shape of State Loan Bonds of the cash value of Rs. 29,100, the total payments amounted to Rs. 10,88,329 of which a sum of Rs. 10,38,680 was on account of claims on policies, Rs. 58,062 towards expenses of management and Rs. 17,068 for construction of the office building and annual repairs. The closing balance at the credit of the fund was Rs. 1,56,35,737. The percentage borne by the year's total expenditure to the closing balance and by the cost

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of management to the income from premia were 7·14 (7·69) and 5·52 (5·94) respectively.

Family Pension Fund.

150. The Family Pension Branch is closed to new entrants. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1940 was nil. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 859. The total payments on account of pensions amounted to Rs. 859, leaving a nil balance.

Income Policy Fund.

151. Of the 34 applications for the purchase of Income policies, six were for immediate and twenty-eight for deferred annuities. The opening balance in favour of the Fund on 1st July 1940 was Rs. 2,29,336. Capital receipts amounted to Rs. 1,05,181, and the interest on balance of the Fund to Rs. 11,657. Payments by way of annuities amounted to Rs. 15,346. The closing balance at the credit of the Fund on 30th June 1941 was Rs. 3,30,827.

Loans.

152. Loans both in cash and towards adjustment of premia due were granted to the extent of Rs. 4,46,190. At the end of the year, a sum of Rs. 16,35,840 was outstanding against insured persons on account of loans granted to them.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

Savings Banks.

153. The number of accounts on the books at the close of the year was 65,778 (64,015). The aggregate amount at credit was Rs. 2,12,01,278 (Rs. 1,60,73,243) or Rs. 51,28,035 more than in the previous year. The amount at the credit of the public was Rs. 1,59,02,77(Rs. 1,43,43,795) giving an average balance of Rs. 272 (Rs. 221) at the credit of a depositor. Fresh deposits amounted to Rs. 12,14,338 (Rs. 86,36,096) and withdrawals to Rs. 73,89,290 (Rs. 89,52,688).

154. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 on the 30th June 1941 was 597 (559) and the amount at their credit was Rs. 1,08,88,112 (Rs.66,68,079) showing an increase of Rs. 42,20,033 (Rs. 77,823). Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 3,72,236 (Rs. 3,50,801). Excluding special deposits on behalf of funds, there were 475 (471) depositors with a balance of Rs. 5,000 and above, and the amount at their credit was Rs. 55,89,609 (Rs. 49,38,631) with an average balance of Rs. 11,767 (Rs. 10,485) at the credit of each depositor.

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Collecting Savings Banks.

155. The amounts deposited and withdrawn under the Collecting Savings Banks Scheme, were Rs. 64,763 (Rs. 1,10,906) and Rs. 98,534 (Rs. 2,06,643), respectively. The balance outstanding was Rs. 3,19,327 (Rs. 3,44,470).

Fixed Deposits.

156. The opening balance in the fixed deposit account was Rs. 1,12,4 4,7 19 (Rs. 1,14,53,790). A sum of Rs. 36,86,240 (Rs. 32,71,568) was received. Refunds and repayments amounted to Rs. 13,32,905 (Rs. 34,80,640). The closing balance was Rs. 1,35,98,052 (Rs. 1,12,44,718). The amount of interest paid on fixed deposits was Rs. 1,98,881 (Rs. 3,38,791).

Savings Certificates.

157. The receipts and withdrawals during the year amounted Rs. 5,01,208 (Rs. 6,58,156) and Rs. 2,08,589 (Rs. 1,50,120) respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,96,353 (Rs. 17,74,657) at the end of the year.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied area and tenure.

158. The total recorded area of the State was 1,88,80,307 (1,88,75,116) acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 13,71,544 acres and 70,41,305 acres consisting of minor inams, forests and uncultivable waste not available for cultivation there was a net extent of 10,467,458 acres available for cultivation. Out of this, 78,12,076 (77,79,131) acres (*i.e.* 74·6 per cent of the area available for cultivation) was under occupancy, thereby showing an increase of 32,945 acres in the area under occupation.

159. The net area cropped during the year was 65,41,948 (64,10,293) acres.

160. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 12,95,117 with an area of 76,81,439 acres giving an average of 5·9 per holding.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

161. In Government Villages, 10,010 (10,779) darkhast, *phod* and other records were disposed of and measurements were made of 20,365 (17,115) survey numbers, involving 62,611 (70,797) acres. Classification was undertaken in respect of 8,624 (7,826) survey numbers, comprising an area of 39,318 (37,104) acres, in 2,311 (2,323) villages. One thousand four hundred and eighty-six cases of encroachment, covering an area of 213 (370) acres were detected.

162. The scheme of Record of Rights was introduced into the four taluks of Kankanhalli, Hoskote, Koratagere, Krishnarajpet and Chinkurli hobli of French-Rocks Taluk and eleven villages of Tumkur Taluk.

163. Potgi to village officers was revised in respect of 1,068 (1,716) villages in 13 (16) taluks.

164. In Inam villages, detailed surveys were made of 15 (8) villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 799 (1,126) and the area involved was 3,459 (4,117) acres.

165. Original classification of soils was carried out in fourteen villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 758 (1,163) and comprised an area of 3,034 (3,917) acres.

166. *Pot-pahani* was carried out in respect of an area of 185 (176) acres in two villages.

(iii) Land Revenue.

Assessed waste.

167. Out of an area of 10,06,008 (10,09,307) acres of assessed waste land, an extent of 73,114 (56,404) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 93,407 (Rs. 75,647) was taken up for cultivation. The total area relinquished was 33,512 (33,145) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 44,310 (Rs. 45,493).

Alienation.

168. An extent of 247 (281) acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 174 (Rs. 192) was alienated mostly for building purposes.

Darkhasts.

169. Including the number pending from the preceding year, there were 29,847 (29,335) darkhasts for disposal. Of these, 11,198 (10,873) were granted and 11,549 (11,137) rejected, leaving 7,100 (7,325) pending at the close of the year. The area disposed of for cultivation was 61,669 (51,012) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,07,413 (Rs. 57,757). Seven thousand two hundred and one (5,477) acres of land were granted to members of the Depressed Classes.

Special Irrigation Works.

170. The total irrigable area under the Irwin Canal was 80,000 (68,389) acres. The Sugar Company was in possession of an extent of 1,795 (1,895) acres.

171. There was a slight increase in the area of cultivation under the Vani Vilas Sagar, the area under occupation being 8,719 (8,595) acres. Five applications for loans for coconut cultivation were received out of which three were granted and the rest rejected. The extent in respect of which loans were sanctioned was 8 acres.

172. A total area of 8,228 (7,037) acres under the Anjanapur reservoir and channels was supplied with water.

173. The extent of land cultivated under the Bhadra Right Bank channel was 7,241 (7,030) acres.

Collection of Land Revenue.

174. The arrears at the beginning of the year under Land Revenue including Land Revenue Miscellaneous,

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amounted to Rs. 24,68,815 (Rs. 26,71,995). The year's demand was Rs. 1,28,38,052 (Rs. 1,28,58,881). A sum of Rs. 1,29,12,545 (Rs. 1,27,30,737) was collected and a sum of Rs. 1,84,872 (Rs. 3,30,694) was remitted or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,09,450 (Rs. 24,68,815). The percentage of collections (including remissions) was 85.5 (84·2).

Coercive Processes.

175. The number of processes of all kinds issued was 3,41,814 (3,84,321) and a sum of Rs. 30,21,736 (Rs. 32,37,722) was realised as a result. The amount realised by the issue of notices was Rs. 20,72,745 (Rs. 22,04,883). Sale of land was resorted to in 38,855 (49,341) cases and resulted in a realisation of Rs. 7,21,714 (Rs. 8,07,308).

Concessions shown to agriculturists.

176. Although the seasonal conditions were satisfactory, the several concessions shown in the years 1934-35 to 1939-40 in regard to the relaxation of coercive processes and moderation of miscellaneous demands were continued.

Loans and advances.

177. Loans under all classes aggregating Rs. 85,863 (Rs. 1,07,208) were disbursed. Four hundred and eighty-five applications for takkavi loans were sanctioned, involving a sum of Rs. 51,983 (Rs. 72,004). Forty-eight applications—42 in the Shimoga District, 5 in the Kadur District and one in Kolar District—involving a sum of Rs. 2,585 (Rs. 4,790) were sanctioned for the purpose of converting thatched houses into tiled ones. Of 730 (929) applications for land improvement loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 2,58,270 (Rs. 2,90,746), 237 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 34,950 (Rs. 47,400) were sanctioned; 383 were rejected either for want of proper security or other reasons, leaving 110 (161) applications pending at the close of the year. The amount which fell due for recovery was Rs. 3,54,243 (Rs. 3,77,754). Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,31,658 (Rs. 1,11,224) was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,22,585 (Rs. 2,66,530).

178. The scheme of granting loans to coffee planters, inaugurated in 1936, was continued. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,20,265 (Rs. 1,23,860) were distributed in the Hassan and Kadur Districts. Government sanctioned the continuance of the scheme till the end of June 1942.

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179. Sixteen (43) applications for a total amount of Rs. 5,870 (Rs. 14,500) were received for loans for digging irrigation wells; 8 (8) loans to an amount of Rs. 1,550 (Rs. 1,155) were sanctioned. Four (30) applications were rejected for want of adequate security, leaving 4 (5) cases pending at the close of the year. Out of the total demand of Rs. 10,111 (Rs. 22,335), a sum of Rs. 3,943 (Rs. 4,310) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,168 (Rs. 18,025).

Record of Rights collections.

180. The demand on account of *hissa* fees from the commencement of operations amounted to Rs. 50,48,772 (Rs. 48,70,099). A sum of Rs. 2,63,375 (Rs. 1,36,408) was collected, bringing the total collections and remissions to Rs. 32,29,805 (Rs. 29,66,430). A heavy balance of Rs. 18,18,967 (Rs. 19,03,669) remained to be recovered at the end of the year. Against a total demand of Rs. 6,39,342 (Rs. 4,59,803) under mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 2,85,636 (Rs. 1,53,333) was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,37,03 (Rs. 3,06,470).

181. The scheme of collecting mutation fees along with registration fees at the time of the registration of documents was introduced in all taluks.

Tanks.

182. There were 2,567 major and 20,837 minor tanks. Forty-five (166) major and 216 (67) minor tanks were restored or repaired at a cost of Rs. 82,525 (Rs. 2,86,363) and Rs. 1,60,908 (Rs. 73,193) respectively. The value of earth work done by raiyats was Rs. 38,184 in respect of major tanks and Rs. 37,220 (Rs. 47,778) in respect of minor tanks. The number of *chowthayi* tanks was 222 and the maximum amount of remission admissible in respect of them was Rs. 5,210 (Rs. 5,319). One hundred and thirty-two of these tanks were in action and the rest were in disrepair. A committee was appointed by Government in July 1940 to concert measures for the expeditious restoration of minor tanks and the proposals submitted by that committee are under consideration.

Chowthayi Tanks.

183. *Chowthayi* remission to the extent of Rs. 1,914 was withheld in respect of 95 tanks in disrepair or on account of non-execution of maintenance work to the tanks. The number of Tank Panchayets was 112.

Revenue Money Orders.

184. Land revenue amounting to Rs. 36,474 (Rs. 37,929) was remitted by revenue money orders in 2,865 (2,889) cases.

Village Forests.

185. There were at the end of the year 236 (239) village forests.

186. The number of avenue trees planted during the year was 1,16,346 (81,370).

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

187. At the beginning of the year, 5,026 (4,553) decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies covering a total sum of Rs. 8,12,166 (Rs. 7,44,246) were pending execution by the Revenue Department. Four thousand one hundred and fifty decrees covering Rs. 7,69,568 (Rs. 6,85,975) were received, bringing the total number of decrees for execution to 9,181 (8,219) involving Rs. 15,81,734 (Rs. 14,30,221). Of these, 4,094 (3,193) decrees involving Rs. 7,96,840 (Rs. 6,18,055) were disposed of. The number of decrees pending execution was 5,087 (5,026) involving Rs. 7,84,893 (Rs. 8,12,166). Special staff was entertained in ten taluks for speeding up collection work.

Furniture.

188. In pursuance of the scheme for supplying articles of furniture to taluk offices, a sum of Rs. 5,512 (Rs. 5,140) was spent in equipping 53 (40) taluk offices.

(iv) Transfers of land.

189. There were 12,671 (14,098) transfers of land involving an extent of 68,980 (93,329) acres by order of Civil and Revenue Courts. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 53,653 (48,382) involving 187,396 (151,487) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages.

190. The wages of skilled and unskilled labour remained steady with slight variations in certain taluks. Labour was generally available and was amply provided for by the several industrial concerns in the State, *viz.*, the Iron and Steel Works, the Paper Mills and the Cement Factory at Bhadravathi, the Sagar-Talaguppe Railway Construction Works, Construction of the Bridge across Tunga River and the Hydro-Electric Works at Jog and

Madenur. The Sugar Factory at Mandya and the several Irrigation Works in the Irwin Canal area and the fuel collection and transportation operations in Kadur and Shimoga Districts and also in some parts of the maidan districts provided sufficient work for the labouring classes.

Emigration and Immigration.

191. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State.

(vi) Inam Settlement.

192. Village service inams of an aggregate extent of 9 (31) acres were granted afresh in three cases. Fifty-one (38) land inams of an aggregate area of 262 (6:7) acres were resumed by Government.

CHAPTER V—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

(i) Weather and Crops.

193. The distribution of rainfall in the several districts according to seasons was as follows :—

	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1940 to September 1940	Average	October 1940 to March 1941	Average	April 1940 to March 1941	Average
Bangalore ...	22·5	21·9	11·8	9·1	34·3	31·0
Kolar ...	22·5	19·3	12·7	8·9	35·2	28·2
Tumkur ...	17·0	18·3	14·5	7·8	31·5	26·1
Mysore ...	22·0	19·4	14·5	9·6	36·5	29·0
Mandya ...	16·2	18·5	16·1	9·8	32·3	28·3
Hassan ...	35·1	28·7	14·7	10·0	49·8	38·7
Shimoga ...	58·8	49·4	11·5	7·6	70·3	57·0
Kadur ...	74·3	63·2	14·8	10·3	89·1	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	16·1	15·4	10·4	6·6	26·5	22·0
State ...	30·4	27·1	13·3	8·8	43·7	35·9

194. The maximum rainfall total for the year (from 1st July 1940 to 30th June 1941) was 369·63 inches recorded at Agumbe in the Shimoga District and the minimum was 6·37 inches at Yeraballi in the Chitaldrug District. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours for the year was at Hanbal in the Hassan District where a fall of 15·07 inches of rain was recorded on the 9th June 1941.

195. The following statement shows the average yield in terms of annas, of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State :—

Sl. No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse-gram		Cholam		Sugar-cane	
		1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40
1	Bangalore.	8·50	9·00	8·70	8·60	8·80	9·60	7·30	6·00	10·00	10·80
2	Kolar ...	9·00	9·00	9·00	9·00	10·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	10·00	10·00
3	Tumkur ...	9·60	10·10	9·60	9·50	8·00	8·40	8·70	7·10	9·60	9·90
4	Mysore ...	9·60	9·75	8·60	9·10	7·40	8·66	7·40	6·80	10·80	11·80
5	Mandya ...	11·00	10·70	9·80	9·50	10·40	10·00	9·00	8·70	12·90	12·80
6	Hassan ...	10·00	8·00	10·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	12·00	8·00	8·00	6·00
7	Shimoga...	8·65	8·62	8·00	8·37	8·44	7·84	8·38	8·66	8·80	9·83
8	Kadur ...	11·00	11·00	11·30	11·80	12·25	12·75	11·00	11·00	11·16	13·00
9	Chitaldrug	8·00	10·25	8·00	8·50	8·00	8·75	8·00	8·00	6·00	9·00
	Average ...	9·48	9·60	9·22	9·15	8·98	9·22	8·98	8·03	9·70	10·52

(ii) Department of Agriculture.

Botanical Section.

196. *Sugarcane.*—The thick Cane Breeding Scheme financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was continued. There were nearly 200 promising seedling canes under the various stages of test in the test plots. Besides this, 269 selections have been made out of 2,782 seedlings of the 1940 batch. A number of economic crosses have been conducted providing over 4,000 seedlings for study during the next year. In Hebbal Farm, H. M. 661 and H.M. 647 yielding up to 50 tons per acre and H. M. 320 yielding about 43 tons per acre proved significantly better than Co. 419 which yielded up to 39 tons per acre and Co. 360 and local cane each of which yielded about 34 tons per acre. In the Babbur Farm, H.M. 644 and H.M. 655 proved significantly better than other varieties in a trial of 16 varieties. Thirty subvention farms were laid out in sugarcane tracts of the State for further testing the comparative performance of promising seedling canes.

197. *Cotton Doddahathi.*—Work under the Doddahathi scheme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was continued. The results with reference to the incidence of the "Red leaf" disease are in conformity with those of the previous years, *viz.*, M̃.A. II showing a higher resistance than other varieties. Certain new cottons were evolved under the Mysore Doddahathi Scheme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and these appear to be very promising with staple length, yield per acre and ginning percentages not inferior to Co. 4.

198. Seeds of M.A. II were distributed in the rainfed tracts of Banavar, Closepet, Channapatna, Hunsur, and Chitaldrug and seeds of Co. 4 distributed in the irrigated tracts of Maddur, Malavalli and Mandya taluks during the year. Co. 4 did well as an irrigated crop over 3,000 acres newly brought under the crop.

199. Preliminary trials were made with the Egyptian cottons and bulk tests have been laid out in the Irwin Canal Farm, Babbur Farm and in raiyats' fields.

200. *Sannahathi.*—The breeding work was confined to the Babbur Farm. It suffered owing to the conditions of drought in the locality, the rainfall recorded in the Farm

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being only 12 inches, the lowest on record for the past 18 years as against 25 inches in the previous year. There were about 300 strains of various generations under study in the line cultures. In a trial in which four new varieties were tested along with H. 190 as check, it was observed that under the severe drought conditions, Jarilla and H. 190 gave the best performance. Wilt-resistance trials were continued with about 150 strains, many selections being made in H. 190 and the double hybrid crosses mentioned in the previous year's report. There were five subvention farms devoted to Asiatic cotton during the year.

201. *Paddy.*—The strains of paddy evolved on the paddy-breeding station at Nagenahalli were tried statistically in the several farms under different cultural practices. In the statistical trial of 21 strains of rainy season paddies in the Irwin Canal Farm, S. 67 (Kembhuthi) S. 199 (Alur Sanna) and S. 661 (Selection from Coimbatore Sanna) gave the highest yields of grain while Alur Sanna also gave the highest yield of straw per acre. Of sixteen strains tried in the Marthur Farm to ascertain the best strains for the Sagar taluk, Walya 3629 and Honasu 529 gave the highest yields. In another batch of 36 strains also Walya 3629 came out best. In a statistical test of 25 strains in the Nagenhalli Farm X. 194 (a local cross between Ganasale and Coimbatore Sanna), S. 718 and S. 661 gave the highest yield of grain while S. 661 gave the highest yield of straw also. Among summer paddies, S. 705 (Bangarakaddi) gave the highest yield in the Irwin Canal Farm and in the Hebbal Farm.

202. Out of 1,751 plant selections originally made from Hain Malnad paddies 326 further selections were made and were under test in the Bikli Paddy Breeding Station, newly opened for breeding work in the heavy rainfall tract in Koppa taluk. Out of 562 plant selections made in previous years, 176 further selections of Semi-Malnad paddy were under trial in the new Anjanapur Farm. Among the Punaji paddies of the Bangalore district, 100 further selections were under test. Ten crosses were obtained during the year with the object of combining earliness and heavy yield.

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203. *Ragi.*—K1 Ragi is being used as the standard check and several selections from the early, late and irrigated ragies are being tried against it in the different centres. Three out of the 7 selections from Kolar Nat ragi have given better yields of grain than K1. Out of the imported varieties E.C. 47 has been outstanding in its suitability to our conditions. Attention was given to white ragies as they were found to be richer in protein than the brown varieties and were more suitable for malting purposes. Twelve collections were under trial.

204. *Groundnut.*—Fifteen erect varieties, twenty-four spreading ones and several collections were under observation and 17 improved strains from neighbouring Provinces and Uganda were added to the collection. A number of erect hybrid strains which have become almost fixed were taken up for multiplication. Certain strains were under observation for herbage as well. One of them G. 0444—a Spanish×Nigerianas gave over 7 tons of green haulm and (1000) seers of pods. G. 0173 a cross between Spanish and Barbados proved very promising in row and bulk trials.

205. *Jola.*—Comprehensive trials were in progress on the Babbur Farm, Hebbal Farm, Hunsur Cattle Breeding Station, and the subvention farms at Nilsoge and Harihar, with a view to select suitable strains for both the *hingar* and *mungar* seasons.

Chemical Section.

206. The principal work of the section consisted as usual of ascertaining the optimum manurial requirements of the important crops and in determining to what extent cheaply available bulk manures could be used with advantage in place of costly chemical fertilizers.

207. *Sugarcane.*—Repeated experiments indicated the maximum remunerative dose of nitrogen for sugarcane in the Irwin Canal area to be 500 lbs.

208. *Paddy.*—Applications of 15-30 lbs. of nitrogen have yielded increases of grain ranging from 136 to as much as 400 lbs. to the acre. Green manuring is seen to have a beneficial influence on the crop. An application of *honge* leaf or other green manure from 1 to 4 tons (15 to 60 lbs. of nitrogen) increased the crop by 500 to 1,000 lbs. of grain and half a ton to one ton of straw.

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209. *Tobacco.*—It was confirmed that a mixture of the composition 8N : 20P : 10K was an effective fertilizer for this crop.

210. *Cotton.*—Certain large scale field trials indicated that the whole of the nitrogen supply could profitably be made in the form of oilcakes and bulky manures. With regard to disease resistance the indication was that nitrogen supplied in four equal doses produced a greater number of healthy plants than when applied wholly at sowing. In an experiment to find the influence of spacing on manuring, a spacing of $3' \times 1{\cdot}5'$ gave the highest yield.

211. Studies on coffee quality financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research were continued.

212. A soil survey of about 500 acres of land in the French Rocks taluk and a traverse survey for a study of crop soil history of the lands recently brought under irrigation by the Shimsha branch of the Irwin Canal were made.

Mycological Section.

213. "Koleroga" was not as virulent as in the previous year. Spraying materials worth about Rs. 70,000 were issued from the depots for spraying more than 15,000 acres of arecanut. Total sales inclusive of materials issued for coffee spraying amounted to about Rs. 93,600. About 2,500 seers of seed paddy were successfully treated with sulphur dust and ceresan against spots on the grain and infection in the field.

Entomological Section.

214. *Sugarcane Borer.*—About 4,500 parasite cards with about 130 lakhs of effective parasites were prepared and issued from the Parasite Laboratory at Mandya for local releases and also releases in sugarcane areas outside the Mysore State, to cover about 677 acres. Borers were controlled in about 2,500 acres by the cultural method of light earthing up and in another 1,500 acres by collection and destruction of moths.

215. *Coffee Stem-borer.*—The Pest Act was enforced and in all 57,14,296 borer-infested coffee bushes were up-rooted and burnt during the year.

216. *Other pests.*—Paris Green and calcium arsenate dusting was tried against cardamom thrips. Cotton pests were studied in view of the expansion of this crop in new areas.

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217. *Bee-keeping.*—There were 93 bee-keepers in 59 villages owning 149 bee colonies in improved hives in the maidan area of the State. Besides these, there were 87 colonies in Bangalore City and Cantonment. In the Malnad there were 688 improved hives. The Saklespur Bee-keepers' Co-operative Society collected 7,500 lbs. and sold 5,000 lbs. of honey.

Experimental Farms: Hebbal Farm.

218. Several inter-cropping experiments were tried on this Farm, such as, M. A. II cotton and H. 22 Ragi, X. 4383 cotton and K1 Ragi, M. A. 11 cotton, Spanish groundnut and horsegram, and tobacco and horsegram. The Harrison Special tobacco crop grown in about 16 acres in and around the Farm has yielded 44,000 lbs. green leaf and the total realisations amounted to Rs. 1,293.

219. Twenty-five varieties of ragi were tried including H. 22 as control and about 15 varieties scored high in the experiment, the local Hullubele scoring the highest.

220. In the bulk plots of one acre extent, Spanish groundnut has scored above H. G. 1. In a statistical trial with 7 varieties, A. H. 218 (Gudiyatham) gave a higher yield than Spanish which performed better than other varieties. In the trial of 16 spreading varieties, Pondi-cherry, Sogathur Carolina and A. H. 477 (Barsi) have yielded higher than Mauritius.

221. In the cane plots H. M. 661 and H. M. 647 have done significantly better than H. M. 320 and Co. 419.

222. In the trial of six monsoon varieties of paddy S. 683 gave the highest yield of grain and S. 705 (Bangarakaddi) proved the best among six summer paddies.

Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenahally.

223. The average yield per acre of paddy on the Station was 1531 seers (1525 seers). Ten strains have yielded more grain than this average under bulk conditions. Of the 33 main strains of paddy on the Station, S. 968, a further selection from S. 699 gave the highest yield per acre, *viz.*, 2,000 seers.

224. The poultry station of the Farm worked satis-factorily during the year.

Babbur Farm.

225. The rainfall recorded on the Farm during the year was 11·71 inches, the lowest for the past 18 years. It failed entirely during the growing period of the crops and the effect of this on the yield, specially of the dry crops,

was disastrous. Five improved strains of Asiatic cotton H. 190, strain 19, Jayavanth, Selection 69 and C. N. 86 were tried on bulk plots as usual.

226. The area under several crops in the wet lands was about 94 acres. Sugarcane yielded an average 16·5 tons per acre over 43 acres and 30 guntas. Nine hundred seednuts received from Arsikere were planted in the nursery and in all 2791 coconut seedlings were distributed from the Farm to several cultivators in the State. Three hundred and eighty seedlings of all kinds of citrus, 27 of jack, 16 of karibevu, 32 of pomegranate, 34 of sapota were sold at the rate of three pies per seedling.

Coffee Experimental Station, Balehonnur.

227. The rainfall for the year on the Station was 123 inches 88 cents, the heaviest recorded. The total area under crop was 132 acres made up of 72 acres old coffee, 53 acres young coffee, 2 acres cardamoms and 5 acres orchard. Some new promising families, *viz.*, 370, 433 and 434 have been added in the pure line breeding work. Further crosses were made in cardamoms and plantings made of cross-bred seedlings and selfed seedlings of the previous year. Further study was made of the coffee stem-borer as also of other insect-pests of coffee and cardamoms.

Irwin Canal Farm.

228. Forty-six acres of sugarcane were harvested giving an average of 29 tons per acre. About 63 acres of previous years planting were for harvest and about 49 acres were planted as bulk crop. Twenty experiments were in progress during the year.

229. Paddy grown on an extent of about 41 acres was generally good. Six experiments were conducted on summer paddy and strains. There were 11 experiments on monsoon paddy.

230. Tobacco occupied an extent of about 89 acres. Harrison Special was grown over 75 acres and Gold Dollar over 9¾ acres. The total quantity of green leaf picked was 153,583 lbs. Of this, a quanity of 84,150 lbs. was cured in the Farm barn yielding cured leaves weighing 13,816 lbs. A tobacco nursery was also maintained and 53,500 seedlings were supplied to the raiyats through the Mysore Tobacco Company.

231. An extent of about 47 acres was under this crop, M. A. II Co2, Gadag I. N. T. 38 and X4383 being the

principal varieties. Egyptian cotton was tried on a small scale and found promising. An intercropping of S. 705 paddy and X. 4383 cotton was also tried.

232. Plantains, pine apples and coconut were raised on the Farm. Sun hemp and fodder crops were raised on an area of about 103 acres and 211 tons of fodder were obtained for the Farm cattle. A number of experiments have been conducted on ragi and groundnut.

233. Three hundred tons of compost were prepared and applied to the crops. Clean jaggery and " boora sugar " were prepared on the Farm and the processes were popularised in several exhibitions in the State.

Agricultural Education. (a) Hebbal Agricultural School.

234. The total number of students in the school at the end of the year was 46 (58). There were 24 Government scholarships and one given by the Parakalaswami Mutt. Seventeen students appeared for the Diploma examination held in March and April 1941, of whom 16 passed.

(b) Vernacular Agricultural Schools.

235. There were nine students in the 1st year and 18 students in the 2nd year in the Ramakrishna Krishi Sala. In the annual examination all the nine students came out successful. In addition to the training in Agriculture, the students were trained in workshop practice, spinning and carding and making " Boora Sugar " as a cottage industry. The Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala continued to be popular. Twenty-four students were admitted to the School. The students were trained in tobacco curing and spraying, compost-making, jaggery boiling and sugarcane cultivation. Twenty-one students were admitted in the Somanahalli Agricultural School. All the Farm work was done by the students themselves.

Agricultural engineering.

236. As in the previous year, the construction and repairs were heavy in connection with improvement of the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur, and Hebbal Farm, the construction of a Tobacco Curing barn with a stringing and bulking shed at the Hebbal Farm, Poultry Colony house for Hassan Veterinary Dispensary and Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Nagenahalli Poultry Farms and the construction of 10 type-design houses for the Colonists.

237. In the Agricultural Workshop 250 major work orders and 350 minor jobs were carried out. The workshop

manufactured and supplied 250 cotton markers, 150 saddes for the Cotton Scheme and assembled 500 K. M. ploughs with handles for the bottoms purchased from the Kolar Mission. All the implements for the new Colony were manufactured at the Workshop.

238. One drilling machine at a cost of Rs. 1,000 and two tractors were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 13,212. The total area ploughed by the tractors was 419 acres.

Demonstration.

Seventy-eight subvention farms were laid during the year as indicated below:—

Paddy	Sugarcane	Ragi	Groundnut	Cotton	Jola
33	33	2	1	7	2

239. A total of 3,972 demonstration plots were laid in the raiyats' fields. The total number of seed farms started in the several localities was 689. One special item of demonstration was the intercropping of ragi and cotton. While this extended to 561 small fields in other places, these inter-crops have been tried over a stretch of nearly 2,500 acres in Malavalli and Mandya taluks.

Agricultural Colonies.

240. The first Agricultural colony started in the Irwin Canal area for the benefit of the educated unemployed had a successful year. A second Agricultural colony was sanctioned during the year.

Live-Stock Section.

Cattle.

241. *Amrit Mahal.*—The strength of cattle in Amrit Mahal herds at the close of the year was 1,769 (1,784). There were 352 (215) births and 193 (201) deaths, the birth and death rates being 17·7 (17·7) and 7·5 (7·8) per cent, respectively. One hundred and eighty-nine were sold and a sum of Rs. 8,071 was realised.

242. The total demand of the Amrit Mahal Section under all heads exclusive of the previous year's arrears amounted to Rs. 32,428 (Rs. 40,148), the principal items being income from kavals Rs. 11,755, sale of bulls Rs. 8,071, temporary cultivation Rs. 11,227. The demand for the year inclusive of arrears was Rs. 69,519 (Rs. 74,679). A sum of Rs. 36,903 (Rs. 32,768) was collected.

243. An area of 7,290 (7,865) acres was leased out for gram cultivation.

Breeding Stations.

244. *Ajjampur.*—The total number of cattle at the Ajjampur Cattle Breeding Station, and its sub-stations was 539 (895). The number of calves born was 179 (166). There were 44 (17) deaths. One hundred and thirty-three animals consisting of 45 bulls, 38 bull-calves, 45 bullocks, and 5 cows were sold. The quantity of milk produced was 16,969 (24,970) lbs. Realisations from the sale of dairy produce amounted to Rs. 691 (Rs. 1,527).

245. *Hunsur.*—The strength of the stock was 328 (234). There were 59 births and 10 deaths during the year.

246. *Hebbal.*—The strength of the herd in the Dairy Farm at the beginning of the year was 70 and at the end of the year 45. Fourteen calves were born during the year. The total realisations from the dairy farm was Rs. 3,088 (Rs. 1,676).

Sheep Breeding.

247. Sheep-breeding was continued at Hebbal, Yellachihalli and Ajjampur. The total strength in the three places was 661 (607).

248. The Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association had 328 (298) members. The number of sheep under the control of the Association was 16,096 (15,700). The number of animals machine-shorn was 29,221 (19,915). Dipping with 'kymac' lotion was continued. Seven thousand five hundred and nine (5,384) sheep were thus treated. The total quantity of wool received from members was 10,846 lbs. (6,445).

249. The Sheep Breeders' Association, Mysore, had 124 members. Five thousand two hundred and thirty-five (2,470) sheep were machine shorn and 1,356 (1,412) were dipped with 'kymac' lotion.

250. The Sheep Breeders' Association, Closepet, had 62 (29) members. One thousand eight hundred and twenty-five sheep were machine shorn.

Poultry farming.

251. In addition to the centres already existing at Hebbal, Ajjampur, Nagenhalli, Yellachihalli, Closepet, Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala, Chikkanahalli, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Garudapalya, Somanahalli, Hassan, Dodballapur, new centres were opened at Kolar and Kadur. There were 932 laying birds and the number of chicks hatched were 4,236. The total income of the

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poultry farms was Rs. 17,584 (Rs. 9,767) and the expenditure was Rs. 13,498.

(iii) Sericulture.

Condition of the silk industry.

252. The prices realised for Mysore silk and cocoons steadily improved and the freezing of the Japanese and Chinese assets in India by the Government of India gave a further stimulus to the local silk industry.

Mulberry cultivation.

253. The area under mulberry increased from 30,000 acres in 1939-40 to 38,430 acres during the year. Seventy-five cart-loads of seedling cuttings and 64,000 seedlings were supplied from Government Silk Farms to the sericulturists free of cost. Planting of mulberry trees in the State forests near sericultural villages was continued with the co-operation of the Forest Department. Mulberry seeds and mulberry cuttings were supplied to some of the forest nurseries in Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Districts for raising mulberry saplings for trees. Saplings were also supplied to the Government Farms for planting mulberry trees in the State Forests at Thenginakal (near Channapatna), Huliyoordurga (Tumkur District), Dalasanur and Alamgiri (Kolar District) and on Biligirirangana Hills.

Seed supply.

254. Ten Government and 40 aided grainages worked during the year. To meet the increasing demand for disease-free layings in Devanhalli and Hoskote Taluks, Government sanctioned the starting of a Government Grainage at Mallenahalli, Devanhalli taluk. The total supply of disease-free layings from Government grainages to sericulturists was 50,64,607 (46,95,811) and the quantity supplied from the aided grainages was 72,15,719 (57,17,482).

Research, experiment and propaganda.

255. Schemes of research work in regard to the refrigeration of multivoltine silk worm eggs, Indo-Japanese (Hybrid) silk worm seed, multivoltine seed cocoons and eggs from the same (combined), were completed and reports submitted to the Imperial Sericultural Committee.

256. Research work in regard to hibernation of imported univoltine and bivoltine silk worm eggs, the recurring expenditure relating to which is being met from the Government of India grants, was in progress at the Government Silk Farm, Chennapatna. This work is expected to be completed by July 1942.

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257. Experiments conducted on the farms related to the histological study of silk-worm moths, field scale trials and correlated rearings with the Mysore and foreign races of silk worms, the rearing and crossing of foreign races of silk-worms and use of graft leaves for foreign races of worms from the chawki to the mounting stage. The behaviour of the foreign races of silk worms imported from Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Persia and France during the previous year was under observation. A new race a Chinese univoltine was obtained from the Sericultural Expert, Kollegal.

258. The staff on propaganda work collected sericultural statistics, ascertained the requirements of the sericulturists in regard to mulberry cuttings, mulberry saplings and disease-free layings, etc., and arranged for the timely supplies of these requirements up to the extent of their availability from the Government and aided grainages.

Filature and reeling.

259. The Mysore Silk Filature, Ltd,, worked filatures at T.-Narsipur, Mysore and Sidlaghatta. The factory at Sidlaghatta, commenced reeling work. The Company has also maintained four aided grainages at T.-Narsipur, Kuderu, Mevinahally and Naviloor. These four aided grainages prepared and supplied 909,320 disease-free layings to the sericulturists. A small filature was started as a Government concern at Channapatna under the management of the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., Channapatna. A large number of these charkas were installed and the quality of silk reeled not only in these charkas but also in the ordinary charkas was improved.

260. The Silk Testing Section of the Department which was started at Mysore during the year 1938-39 for conducting examination of the high grade silk produced in Mysore and issuing test certificates continued to work and issued during the year 331 test certificates in respect of 19,665 lbs., sent by the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., and 242 certificates in respect of 13,620 lbs., of raw silk sent by the Company, respectively, for tests.

(iv) Civil Veterinary Department.

Contagious diseases.

261. Rinderpest which was prevalent in a mild form in parts of the Shimoga and Kolar districts assumed virulence in the Shimoga district and became severe in the taluks of

Shikarpur, Tirthahalli, Sorab, Chennagiri and Sagar. Ten outbreaks were being dealt with at the beginning of the year and 28 outbreaks were registered during the year. In all cases, effective measures were undertaken to check the further spread of the disease. In the Kolar District, ten outbreaks were registered from Bagepalli and twelve from Rayalpad hobli which were promptly dealt with. The number of animals protected was 46,696 (70,057). There were several cases of Anthrax in the Nagamangala taluk. The number of animals protected against the disease was 28,266 (39,960). Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia was more severe than in the previous year especially in the Hassan and Bangalore districts. Five hundred and ninety-seven outbreaks were dealt with and 47,842 (20,152) inoculations performed. Blackquarter was severe in the Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts. Two thousand six hundred and thirty-nine (1,393) outbreaks were attended to and 232,402 (117,008) inoculations were done.

Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries.

262. The total number of veterinary institutions remained at 81 as in the previous year. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 388,103 (324,319) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 23,856 (23,458) and 40,726 (36,645), respectively.

Rural veterinary aid.

263. The veterinary officers treated 79,511 (66,174) cases, operated on 1,217 (1,214) cattle and castrated 47,771 (62,662) animals during their tours. The staff attended 118 (116) cattle fairs.

Scientific section.

264. Sanction was accorded for the continuation of the work on Johne's Disease for a further period of two years from 1st August 1940.

(v) The Serum Institute.

265. The investigation of Johne's Disease among cattle in Mysore, partly financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was continued during the year. The experiments on the diseases affecting poultry were intensified during the latter part of the year under the scheme sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The research section conducted the routine examination of 2,896 smears sent by the staff of the Department. Several biologicals manufactured in the Institute were tested and

standardised. The Serum Institute was able to meet all the indents for biologicals sent by the Department and to sell to several Veterinary Departments outside the State. In all 551,082 doses of biologicals were supplied to the State Veterinary Department and 478,970 doses to places outside. The net profit earned by the Institute during the year was Rs. 94,591 (Rs. 30,181).

(vi) Condition of the people.

Seasonal conditions.

266. The rainfall was less than that in the previous year in all the districts except Kadur and Shimoga districts. In some parts of Kolar, Kadur, Tumkur and Mysore Districts, it was not timely and in some parts unevenly distributed. In some taluks of the Tumkur District on account of the partial failure of *hingar* rains, the yield expected from the dry crops was reduced. Owing to the prevalence of "Koleroga", the Areca crop in the Koppa taluk and Sringeri Jahgir was adversely affected but the disease was brought under control by the adoption of timely precautionary measures. The outturn of crops was however good and the seasonal conditions were on the whole satisfactory. Remissions of assessment were granted on a liberal scale in places where there was total or partial failure of crops.

267. As a result of the outbreak of War and the present international situation, the prices of essential commodities have gone up to a little extent and are however being controlled by the measures adopted by the Central and District Committees appointed by Government. Markets were well supplied with food grains. The labour classes found adequate employment. Public works, such as industrial and irrigation schemes, the development of irrigation under the new channels undertaken by Government in the Irwin Canal area, contributed to the material prosperity of the people.

Cattle mortality.

268. There was a decrease in the total number of deaths of cattle in the State as compared with the previous year. But in respect of deaths due to sickness, the mortality in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug has increased. Blackquarter, anthrax, rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and other

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epidemics that appeared in certain parts were promptly brought under control by the preventive measures taken by the officers of the Veterinary Department.

Accidental fires.

269. Five hundred and sixty cases of accidental fires resulted in the loss of 21 human lives, 261 heads of cattle, 12 goats and 48 fowls and property valued at Rs. 1,39,906 (Rs. 1,99,748). Shimoga district reported the largest number of fires and the value of property affected there was also the highest.

(vii) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

270. The following statement indicates the progress made by the Co-operative movement during the year:—

Particulars	1939-40	1940-41	Increase or decrease
Number of societies ...	1,895	1,956	+61
Number of Members	142,934	143,370	+436
Amount of share capital paid up ...	53,11,752	53,08,942	−2,810
Deposits held	126,04,156	131,20,879	+5,16,723
Loans and from the Apex Central Banks.	32,10,067	33,37,123	+1,27,056
Loans from Government	4.76,325	3,67,787	−1,08,538
Reserve Fund ...	36,58.978	37,30,103	+71,125
Other Funds	11,57.032	13,12,437	+1,55,405
Total Working Capital ...	264,18,310	271,77,271	+7,58,961
Loans made during the year ...	130,95,785	116,72,084	−14,23,751
Loans recovered during the year ...	79,97,964	75,69,158	−4,28,806
Total transactions	940,34,809	951,26,345	+10.91,536
Net Profits	3,90,674	405,246	+14,572

Loans.

271. The amounts borrowed by societies came to Rs. 5,31,708 (Rs. 3,69,840). Loans to the extent of Rs. 27,18,200 (29,10,300) were issued to members for productive purposes, Rs. 28,45,400 (Rs. 30,67,400) for redeeming previous encumbrances, Rs. 16,21,300 (20,38,600) for constructing, purchasing and repairing houses, Rs. 2,08,600 (Rs. 2,19,500) for paying land revenue and Rs. 20,16,200 (Rs. 23,18,700) for non-productive purposes.

272. *Central Banks.*—There were nine Central Societies of which seven were financing banks and two were institutions for Co-operative Education and Propaganda and Co-ordination. Their total membership stood at Rs. 1,777 (1,769.) Their share capital increased from Rs. 3,93,274 to Rs. 4,09,002 and their deposits also increased

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from Rs. 34,46,462 to Rs. 38,18,302 and the net profits Rs. 54,266 to Rs. 65,340.

273. *The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Limited.*—The membership of the Apex Bank in respect of individuals decreased from 189 to 180 and in respect of societies increased from 1,063 to 1,074.

274. The issue of loans to societies amounted to Rs. 2,12,781 (Rs. 2,12,664). Of this amount a sum of Rs. 47,435 (Rs. 87,925) was lent to house building societies. The amounts of principal and interest recovered were Rs. 1,91,099 (Rs. 1,60,081) and Rs. 1,56,350 (Rs. 1,69,933) respectively. Overdues under all heads formed 75·71 per cent (77·15) of the total outstandings.

275. *Primary Societies, Agricultural.*—The number of societies under this class increased from 1,430 to 1,480 as a result of the policy of expansion. The membership showed an increase also from 66,560 to 66,793. The share capital of these societies decreased from Rs. 11,86,879 to Rs. 11,86,298 while the working capital increased from Rs. 63,16,213 to Rs. 66,54,201. Out of the 1,480 societies 1,339 were credit institutions, 52 Land Mortgage Societies, 35 Agricultural supply societies, 32 grain banks and 14 Marketing Societies.

276. The credit societies had a membership of Rs. 64,300 (64,205) a paid-up share capital of Rs. 11,59,091 (Rs. 11,64,032) a deposit of Rs. 6,35,013 to Rs. 6,21,035 and a total working capital of Rs. 65,27,422 (Rs. 62,21,035). They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 11,66,362 (Rs. 10,55,414) and recovered Rs. 10,83,505 (Rs. 9,43,539). The percentage of overdues to demand decreased from 72·0 to 71·2 due not so much to increased recoveries of overdues but to the grant of extension of time in deserving cases.

277. *Agricultural supply societies.*—The supply societies hada membership of 941 (599) a paid-up share capital of R. 14,598 (Rs. 13,567) deposit of Rs. 2,832 (Rs. 310) and a total working capital of Rs. 98,434 (R. 68,581). Their purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 10,156 and Rs. 10,400, respectively.

278. *Marketing Societies.*—There were fourteen (12) sale societies, three for the sale of fruits, one for the sale of

areca, two for the sale of cardamoms, one for honey, one for eggs, one for the sale of vegetables, two for paddy, one for the sale of coconuts and two for other agricultural produce.

279. *Non-Agricultural Societies.*—There were 467 (455) non-agricultural societies with membership of 74,800 (74,605). Their share capital deposits, reserve fund and total working capital were Rs. 37,13,599 (Rs. 37,13,642), Rs. 85,48,377 (Rs. 86,63,567), Rs. 21,74,636 (Rs. 21,34,230) and Rs. 157,32,980 (Rs. 156,68,857) respectively. They earned a net profit of Rs. 2,82,575 (Rs. 3,23,874). The percentage of overdues to demand was 31·6 (29·33). Of these societies, 329 (309) are credit institutions, 73 (72) consumers' (stores) societies and 52 weavers' societies and the rest miscellaneous institutions.

280. *Urban Credit Societies.*—The 329 (309) urban societies worked satisfactorily. Their share capital, deposits, reserve fund and working capital, were Rs. 31,87,713 (Rs. 31,84,420) Rs. 75,52,352 (Rs. 72,67,106), Rs. 18,64,200 (Rs. 17,11,727) and Rs. 136,89,959 (Rs. 133,89,097) respectively, though their membership decreased from 55,204 to 54,913. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 93,83,632 (Rs. 1,12,40,738) and recovered Rs. 58,07,212 (Rs. 58,29,223).

281. *Consumers' Societies.*—There were 73 (72) consumers' societies. They had a membership of 17,547 (16,967) and a working capital of Rs. 26,30,835 (Rs. 22,01,517) They earned a net profit of Rs. 75,903 (Rs. 71,510) having effected purchases and sales to the extent of Rs. 16,80,592 (Rs. 15,20,618) and Rs. 18,28,428 (Rs. 16,18,814) respectively.

282. *Weavers' Societies.*—There 52 (57) weavers' societies. Of these, 16 were for members of the Depressed Classes living in Mandya and Maddur Taluks. Many of these societies worked as mere credit institutions.

283. *Employees' Societies.*—The number of employees' societies was 161. They had a membership of 20,857, a share capital of Rs. 7,19,746 and a working capital of Rs. 1,70,186. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 71,097.

284. *House Building Societies.*—There were 26 (28) house building societies at the close of the year. These

societies had a membership of 3,497 (3,735), share capital of Rs. 1,48,993 (Rs. 1,50,837) deposits Rs. 2,77,393 (Rs. 3,42,827) a reserve fund of Rs. 58,488 (Rs. 56,862,) and a working capital of Rs. 9,87,503 (Rs. 11,27,934). Their total transactions amounted to Rs. 12,98,892 (Rs. 11,88,406) which resulted in a net profit of Rs. 13,612 (Rs. 11,876).

285. The Bangalore City Housing Co-operative Society, the premier society of the kind had 821 (848) members and a working capital of Rs. 3,53,583 (Rs. 3,69,451). It had a share capital of Rs. 60,567 (Rs. 60,955) and a reserve fund of Rs. 11,716 (Rs. 10,142). The borrowings amounted to Rs. 90,000 (1,00,000) and the total turn-over to Rs. 4,08,207 (Rs. 4,11,162). The net profit realised was Rs. 7,824 (Rs. 4,172).

286. *Co-operative Societies for Depressed Classes.*—There were 159 (159) societies for the depressed classes. These societies had a membership of 4,799 (4,067), a share capital of Rs. 29,644 (Rs. 20,018) a deposit of Rs. 3,031 (Rs. 3,210) a reserve fund of Rs. 11,447 (Rs. 8,232) and a working capital of Rs. 1,05,931 (Rs. 96,346). The total loans outstanding against the members of those societies amounted to Rs. 95,813 (Rs. 1,04,312) and their total transactions to Rs. 41,879 (Rs. 32,174) resulting in a net profit of Rs. 9,251 (Rs. 849).

287. *Central Land Mortgage Bank.*—The lending operations of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank were further extended to ten (six) more taluks. The membership and paid-up share capital of the Bank were 206 (207) and Rs. 1,24,550 (Rs. 1,09,900). The reserve fund at the close of the year stood at Rs. 14,648 (Rs. 12,423). The working of the Bank resulted in a net profit of Rs. 23,717 (Rs. 19,327). The Bank received subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 3,40,700 (Rs. 1,65,600) towards the fifth series of debentures carrying interest at 3½ per cent. Debentures of Rs. 1,32,700 out of the 1st series carrying 5 per cent interest were redeemed. The total borrowings of the Bank under the five series of debentures amounts to Rs. 12,99,700 (Rs. 10,91,700).

288. In 341 cases (356) loans amounting to Rs. 3,18,515 were sanctioned and 119 (94) applications for loans amounting to Rs. 1,48,918 (Rs. 1,39,856) (2,90,060)

were rejected. The amount of loans disbursed was Rs. 3,06,485 (Rs. 2,16 845) in 333 (267) cases. The total amount of loans sanctioned by the Bank from its inception till the end of year amounted to Rs. 16,73,350 (Rs. 14,06,325) in 1,530 (1,215) cases, out of which a sum of Rs. 15,68,095 (Rs. 12,61,600) had been disbursed in 1,407 (1,074) cases.

289. The demand and collection under loans were Rs. 1,35,396 (Rs. 1,05,196) and Rs. 1,34,742 (Rs. 1,02,525), respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,059 (Rs. 2,670) unrecovered at the end of the year. The percentage of overdues to demand was 0·48 (2·54).

290. *Primary Land Mortgage Societies.*—There were 42 (37) Land Mortgage Societies working at the beginning of the year and ten more were added. They had a membership of 7,129 (5,861) a share capital of Rs. 1,47,175 (Rs. 1,25,270). The oustanding loans against members amounted to Rs. 13,23,509 (Rs. 10,75,471). The total working capital and transactions were Rs. 14,93,288 (Rs. 12,12,210) and Rs. 13,14,378 (Rs. 12,20,856), respectively. The working of the societies resulted in a net profit of Rs. 9,396 (Rs. 6,656).

291. *Finance.*—A total cost of Rs. 1,58,173 (Rs. 1,59,884) was incurred by Government on the administration of the Department.

Forests.

Area and Classification.

292. The total area of forests at the close of the year was 4641·88 square miles, made up of the following :—

	Square miles
State Forests and Plantations ...	3796·12
Reserved lands under Section 4	163·12
do do 35 ...	78·74
Minor Forests ...	407·57
Village Forests ...	89·70
Other lands under the management of the Department ...	106·63
Total ...	4641·88

293. *Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.*—Out of 38 (43) blocks which were due for settlement, 14 (9) blocks were settled and notified as State Forests.

Ninety-seven miles and six furlongs of permanent demarcation lines were newly cut. State Forests of an area of 60 sq. miles, the rifle range and the camping ground in Jarakabande Kaval of the Bangalore Division were surveyed during the year. Maps of twenty State Forests drawn on 8″ to a mile scale and the Working Plan maps of the forests alongside the Shimoga-Anandapuram Railway were published during the year. Seven hundred and nineteen copies of Forest maps and the game maps of Mysore were hand-coloured.

294. Out of a total area of 3,796·13 square miles of State Forests, 1,986·31 square miles were under sanctioned working plans, and 532·39 square miles were governed by provisional working schemes.

Communications and buildings.

295. A sum of Rs. 58,716 (Rs. 20,868) was spent on roads and bridges, Rs. 3,340 on new buildings and Rs. 5,573 on repairs to buildings.

Grazing.

296. The various privileges allowed under settlement, Malnad raiyats Privilege Rules and other orders of Government were continued. The privilege of grazing their cattle in the State Forest, free of charge was conceded to the raiyats of Hagare village in the Kolar taluk. The raiyats of Konehosur and Thuppur villages, Kumsi sub-taluk were permitted to graze their cattle in Karadibetta State Forest at concessional rates.

Sylviculture. Natural regeneration.

297. In ghat forests, natural regeneration of Balagi, Dhuma, Kiralbhogi and White Cedar was particularly noticeable in all exploited areas. In moist deciduous forests, the natural regeneration of teak was observed to be deficient mainly because of the lack of adequate shelter to seedlings and of the severe competition with grass and weeds. In clear felled areas, regeneration of Beete, Mathi and Honne was observed to be good. In fuel forests, regeneration by coppice in fuel coupes was found to be satisfactory.

Artificial regeneration.

298. Teak plantations were formed on 451 (508) acres at an expense of Rs. 9,715. The total area of teak plantations under management of the Department is now 13,606 (13,155) acres. Extensive plantings of casuarina were carried out in the Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan, Tumkur and Mysore Districts and at Bhadravati to meet the growing demand for this class of wood for industrial

purposes. The Agri-cum-Forestry method of raising casuarina plantations was continued and gave good results. Important fuel species were raised by sowing in all the maidan tracts. Afforestation work continued on the Chamundi, Gopalaswami, Bababudan, Ratnagiri and Nandi Hills, in the Talkad sand dunes and Hulikere blocks. Large plantations of economic species like eucalyptus, cinchona, cashewnut, tamarind and honne were raised in some of the divisions. On account of the growing importance of non-teak timber, raising of plantations of mixed species of soft woods on a large scale has been started. The total area dibbled was 7,775 acres.

Exploitation (a) Timber.

299. The quantity of timber cut in forests during the year was 870,573 (707,455) c. ft. In addition 4,656 (8,173) balagi poles were obtained from the ghat forests of the Shimoga-Sagar divisions. Sixty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-five sleepers were supplied to the Mysore State Railway. Six thousand nine hundred and seventy-one balagi poles were supplied to the Electrical Department. A quantity of 87,469 c. ft. of timber of all kinds was supplied to the Kolar Gold Field Mining Company.

(b) Sandalwood.

300. The quantity of rough sandalwood collected was 1,545 (2,537) tons. The supplies to the Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore, came to 1,360 (1,430) tons of prepared wood. The revenue realised from the sale of good wood and white wood was Rs. 2,11,516 (Rs. 1,97,419). The net receipts from the sale of sandal-wood oil treated as forest revenue amounted to Rs. 10,29,107 (Rs. 11,19,695).

(c) Fuel.

301. The realisations from the sale of firewood and charcoal amounted to Rs. 2,58,680 (Rs. 1,29,937). For supplies to several industrial concerns, 119,129 tons of fuel and 15,190 tons of charcoal were collected.

(d) Saw Mill.

302. The Saw Mill at Shimoga worked for 305 (304) days. The quantity of timber sawn was 79,243 (78,675) cubic feet, the quantity of sawn materials obtained being 43,417 (41,977) c. ft. The expenditure in the Saw Mill was Rs. 13,596 (Rs. 13,519).

Wood Preservation Plant.

303. The Wood Preservation Plant at Bhadravati worked for 285 (291) days and 143,480 (186,323) c. ft. of timber consisting of sleepers, balagi poles, fence posts,

tree guards and other materials were treated for supply to the various Government Departments.

Forest Research Laboratory. Wood Technology.

304. Fifty-five specimens received from different localities were sectioned in three planes, stained and mounted, bringing the total number of mounted specimens to 100. The collection of authentic wood specimens backed by herbarium material continued to receive attention. Wood Fibre length of several species was determined by maceration of wood tissues and recording micro measurements. The services of the laboratory were utilised by various commercial firms for identifications of samples of local and foreign timbers.

Timber testing.

305. The universal timber testing machine purchased at a cost of Rs. 8,208 was assembled. Twenty species of wood were tested experimentally. Several wood samples and glue joint pieces sent by the Hindustan Aircrafts, Ltd., and other private firms were tested.

Lac Cultivation.

306. Five hundred and forty-one maunds of lac were collected, of which 508 maunds were supplied to the Lac and Paint Works, Mysore.

Elephants.

307. One elephant each was presented to the Adhmar Mutt at Udupi, the Bhemmanakatte Mutt at Tirthahalli and Sri Kudli Sringeri Mutt. Seven died and one was exchanged. At the end of the year there were 49 elephants under the control of the Department. The quantity of timber drawn and the number of balagi poles dragged was 7,90,923 c. ft. and 13,505 respectively.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbies.

308. At the end of the year, there were 28 colonies of Kunbies with a population of 1,642 (1,645).

Game Sanctuary.

309. The Game Sanctuary in Chamarajanagar was abolished during the year and in its place the "Venugopal Wild Life Park" was constituted. A Wild Life Sanctuary in Kadur District was also constituted.

Forest offences.

310. The number of cases for disposal was 1,686 inclusive of 134 cases carried over from last year. Of these, 1,520 cases were disposed of. The amount of composition fees recovered was Rs. 15,461. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported was 63 and number of cases disposed of 92 including some of the pending cases of previous year. The amount of damages recovered was Rs. 1,450 (Rs. 1,820).

Finance. **311.** The surplus revenue from the Department including Sandal Oil receipts amounted to Rs. 17,03,304 and the expenditure on conservancy and works was Rs. 10,52,418.

CHAPTER VI.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade.

312. The total rail-borne trade* in merchandise was 2,25,08,455 maunds (2,25,88,179 maunds-revised) valued at Rs. 27,63,53,000 (Rs. 27,06,48,965-revised). There was thus a decrease by 0·35 per cent in volume and an increase by 2 per cent in value. General.

313. The total imports by railway were 15,047,667 maunds (14,866,491 maunds) valued at Rs. 16,55,88,000 (Rs. 16,54,42,641-revised). There was thus a decline under imports in rice from 4·54 lakhs of pallas in 1939-40 to 3·80 lakhs of pallas during the year. Raw material imports showed an increase from 6, 462,024 maunds to 7,035,226 maunds. There was a marked increase in the case of oils. In the case of raw cotton, the quantity imported increased from 251,104 maunds to 277,253 maunds. Manufactures and machinery also registered an increase. The quantity of manufactures imported amounted to 3,831,996 maunds valued at Rs. 11,01,05,000 and the estimated value of machinery imported was Rs. 65·80 lakhs (Rs. 118·54 lakhs). Imports.

314. As compared with the year 1939-40, the imports of textile materials such as cotton, silk and wool (raw) recorded an improvement during the year. The imports of raw cotton increased from 251,104 maunds valued at Rs. 32·33 lakhs in 1939-40 to 277,253 maunds valued at Rs. 57·53 lakhs. Raw wool imported into the State recorded an increase by more than 100 per cent, the quantity received being 102,240 maunds as compared with 50,614 maunds in 1939-40.

315. The total rail-borne exports decreased from 7,721,688 maunds valued at Rs. 10,52,06,324 (revised) in 1939-40 to 7,460,788 maunds valued at Rs. 11,07,65,000. The quantity of raw silk exported from the State remained more or less steady but the value of exports registered an increase by 34 per cent from Rs. 24·65 lakhs 1939-40 to Rs. 33·05 lakhs. There was a further increase in the Exports.

*The maunds mentioned in this section denote Railway maunds (82 2/7 lbs.)

exports of cotton piece-goods (Indian) from 116,068 maunds valued at Rs. 1·22 crores in 1939-40 to 155,973 maunds valued at Rs. 1·76 crores in 1940-41. The value of woollen carpets and rugs exported during the year was estimated at about Rs. 25 lakhs as compared with Rs. 23 lakhs in the preceding year.

Road-borne trade.

316. The arrangements made by the Department for the collection of statistics of road-borne trade at all the important Government-managed frontier toll-gates of the State were continued. It was found that the total trade by road during the year amounted to 42,04,431 maunds valued at Rs. 3,68,63,396 of which, the imports accounted for 19,75,270 maunds valued at Rs. 1,86,68,567 and the exports for 22,28,761 maunds valued at Rs. 1,81,94,829.

(ii) Industries.

Large Industrial Establishments.

317. The total number of large industrial establishments in the State during the calander year 1940, was 513, employing on an average 73,921 (65,403) persons daily. Of the above, 468 were perennial concerns and the remaining 45 were seasonal.

Cotton Mills.

318. There were nine cotton mills working in the State and of these, 5 mills were engaged in producing yarn and piece-goods. The total quantity of yarn and piece-goods produced during the statistical year ending 31st March 1941, was 25,876,000 lbs. and 44,577,000 yards respectively.

Woollen Mills.

319. There were four large-scale woollen mills working in the State. The number of spindles and looms working in these mills was 9,417 (8,463) and 401 (322) respectively. The total production of woollen goods was 7,533,700 lbs. (1,355,548 lbs.) valued at Rs. 62,31,092 (Rs. 11,99,943).

Iron and Steel Works.

320. There was an increase in the production of foundry pig iron in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, the quantity produced during 1941 amounting to 28,174 tons. The total quantity of steel ingots, steel ingot sections and steel billets produced at the above Works during the year ending 31st March 1941 was 73,405 tons.

Engineering Works and Workshops.

321. There were 16 Engineering Works and Workshops employing ten or more persons per day, working in the State during the year 1940. The average daily number of persons employed in all these concerns was 2,222.

Sugar Industry.

322. The Sugar Factory at Mandya was engaged in milling sugarcane for 261 days during the year. The total quantity of sugar produced in the factory was 31,369 tons (27,291 tons).

Tanning Industry.

323. There were 20 (21) tanneries working in the State. The average number of persons employed daily in all these tanneries was 1,623 (1,917). The total production in the ten tanneries which furnished returns to the Department amounted to 50,00,000 lbs. during the year ending 31st March 1941.

Central Industrial Workshop.

324. The total value of work turned out at the Central Industrial Workshop was Rs. 1,11,002 (Rs. 1,39,303). The major portion of work was done for the Government Electrical Department. Facilities were provided for training 18 students sent by the Indian Institute of Science, the College of Engineering and the School of Engineering. Apart from these, 50 trade apprentices received training at the Workshop.

Government Soap Factory.

325. The Government Soap Factory continued to work satisfactorily. The total sales amounted to Rs. 6,34,152 (Rs. 5,39,329).

Sandalwood oil Factory.

326. The total quantity of sandalwood oil distilled in both the centres was 170,603 lbs. (117,711 lbs.) The gross revenue earned was Rs. 21,73,682.

Government Porcelain Factory.

327. The articles manufactured by the Government Porcelain Factory, such as electrical insulators, were in good demand. The amount realised by sales was Rs. 1,77,400.

Government Electric Factory.

328. The important articles manufactured by the Government Electric Factory are electrical hardware, water meters, scientific and prismatic instruments, bakelite articles and transformers. The amount realised by the sale of these articles was Rs. 4,72,882 (Rs. 3,84,899).

Government Silk Weaving Factory.

329. The work of the Government Silk Weaving Factory continued to be satisfactory. The total sales amounted to Rs. 3,36,991 (Rs. 2,33,912). The articles manufactured by the factory were in good demand and action is being taken to increase production.

Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

330. The total output of several kinds of medicinal preparations in the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory was 1,60,379 lbs. (1,31,995 lbs.). The total sales amounted to Rs. 2,33,579 (Rs. 1,65,129).

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Government Dichromate Factory.

331. The construction of the Factory building was completed and Dichromate was produced on an experimental scale.

Bitumen Section.

332. *Bangalore.*—The total production was 4,25,180 gallons (6,03,000 gallons). The amount realised in sales was Rs. 2,00,913.

333. *Mysore.*—The plant produced 2,74,575 gallons (7,54,350 gallons). The amount realised by sale of emulsion was Rs. 1,26,782.

334. *Hassan.*—The total production was 2,03,767 (2,38,395) gallons. The amount realised by sale of emulsion was Rs. 96,574.

Government Lac and Paint Works, Mysore.

335. The amount realised by the sale of shellac paint and varnishes, oil paints, lac polishes, sealing wax and miscellaneous articles produced in the Factory was Rs. 59,863 (Rs. 44,387).

Khadi Centres.

336. There were 4,000 spinners and 180 weavers working at the Badanaval Centre. The production of khadi was 84,963 sq. yards (117,436 sq. yards) valued at Rs. 45,317 (Rs. 55,575). The value of sales, including the sales of the Branch Wool Spinning Centre at Kolar, amounted to Rs. 89,907 (Rs. 75,322). Government Departments purchased khadi valued at Rs. 18,335.

337. In the Kolar Wool Spinning Centre, woollen fabrics worth Rs. 8,743 were produced. The realisations from sales amounted to Rs. 10,950. In the Hosur and Bageshpur khadi centres, the production was valued at Rs. 3,220 and the realisations amounted to Rs. 5,071.

338. In the non-departmental khadi centres at Aimangala, Ajjampur and Tagadur, khadi worth Rs. 17,999 was produced; the value of khadi sold amounted to Rs. 29,878.

Industrial Education.

339. There were ten industrial schools working under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. Besides these, there were 3 private Industrial Schools and 14 Home Industries classes receiving grants-in-aid from the Department. The number of students who were under training in all the above institutions was 2,006 (2,202). The expenditure incurred on industrial education amounted to Rs. 1,24,520, of which a sum of Rs. 1,09,468 was spent on institutions maintained by the Department and the balance of Rs. 15,052 was distributed as annual grants to private industrial schools and home industries classes. Four hundred and twenty-six scholarships amounting to Rs. 12,152 were disbursed. The output of the Industrial schools was valued at Rs. 35,701 and realisation from sales amounted to Rs. 35,791.

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Home Industries.

340. The number of students who were under training in all the 14 home industries classes was 640 (891). The total annual grant given was Rs. 8,020 (Rs. 9,880). Facilities were provided by the Industries Department for the display and sale of articles produced in these institutions in several exhibitions held in the State.

341. In the training section of the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, arrangements were made for imparting training in art-drawing, painting, modelling, designing and industrial art. Three hundred and twenty-seven (356) students were under training and 41 (48) students of the Government High Schools attended the fitters' and machine-shop classes of the Institute. The number of scholarships granted was 117 (108) of the value of Rs. 8,968 (Rs. 8,538). The value of articles produced in the Workshop section was Rs. 75,596 while the sales amounted to Rs. 90,500.

Scholarships.

342. Six scholarships of the total value of Rs. 2,170 were awarded for the study of industrial subjects. Of these, two were awarded for the study of painting, drawing and designing at Bombay; one for the study of dyeing and printing at the Government Central Textile Institute, Cawnpore, one each for the study of industrial technology and fine arts at the Benares Hindu University and Santiniketan, Bengal, respectively and one for the study of glass bangle-making at Ferozabad.

Handloom Weaving.

343. Demonstration parties were, as usual, sent round all over the State to train the weavers in improved methods of weaving and to supply them with new designs. These demonstration parties introduced 401 new designs, trained 648 persons in the use of improved appliances and sold to the weavers, appliances of the value of Rs. 2,900.

344. Twenty yarn depots were working in important weaving centres of the State for supplying yarn to the

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weavers at market rates. The value of yarn supplied amounted to Rs. 57,975.

Village Industries.

345. Among the rural industries already introduced and established on improved lines, mention may be made of the manufacture of agricultural and other implements of daily use, coir-making, rope-making, manufacture of lacquerware and wooden toys, reed mat-making, leather stitching, knitting, paper-making by hand, pottery, oilseed crushing, coffee grinding, boot and shoe manufacturing, rattan work, manufacture of polish, nakki and gota-making, tanning and curing of hides and skins.

Weights and Measures.

346. The use of certified weights and measures is in force in 42 notified areas. The testing staff tested and stamped 17,028 (21,217) weights and measures. A sum of Rs. 977 was realised as testing fees.

Patents and designs.

347. Sixteen applications for patents were filed. Of these, four originated in Mysore, eleven in India and one came from abroad. Ten applications were accepted. Thirteen certificates for renewal of patents were granted.

Factories Act.

348. There were 293 registered factories, of which 242 were perennial and 51 seasonal. The average number of persons employed in these factories was 34,485. The number of factories inspected was 232.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories.

349. There were 27 ginning and 7 pressing factories. The number of bales pressed was 27,361.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

350. Of the 784 cases that came up for disposal before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, 756 cases were disposed of. Of these, 55 related to accidents which proved fatal. Compensation amounting to Rs. 55,540 was deposited and Rs. 44,568 distributed.

Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act.

351. The total number of boilers in the State at the close of the year was 255 (256), of which 255 were examined and licensed. The amount of fees collected was Rs. 10,519.

Emporiums and Sales Depots.

352. There was seven emporiums—three in the State and one each in Bombay, Madras, Secunderabad and Tirupati—for purposes of display and sale of the industrial and commercial products of the State. The sales at all the emporiums amounted to Rs. 2,27,360.

Marketing survey.

353. Marketing surveys of the agricultural and commercial products of the Mysore State were continued. Brief summaries of reports on cereals, oil seeds, fruits and vegetables, special crops and live-stock products miscellaneous were issued.

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Labour.

354. The total number of operatives employed in the 370 (393) large industrial establishments in the State employing ten or more persons per day was 76,211 (66,029). Of these, 34,485 (30,042) were employed by the 293 factories notified under the Mysore Factories Act, 24,661 (23,570) by the four gold mining companies in the Kolar District and the remaining 17,065 (12,417) in minor industrial concerns.

Labour.

355. The supply of labour during the year was reported to be adequate and absenteeism low. The labour conditions were generally satisfactory throughout the year.

356. The relation between the employers and employees in the State continued to be satisfactory except for eleven labour disputes--nine in the Textile Mills in Bangalore City and two in the Kolar Gold Field Mines. Of the nine disputes in Bangalore City, two occurred in the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, one in its branch in Hebbal, three in the Minerva Mills, Ltd., two in the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., and one in the Krishna Weaving Mills. Except in the Krishna Weaving Mills, in which the duration of the dispute was short (1½ days), in all other cases, it was of a prolonged character extending from 26 to 30 days. The dispute involved on the whole 55,893 labourers.

Labour Welfare.

357. Most of the organised Industrial Concerns continued to spend liberally over Labour Welfare Schemes. Increased provision was made in the matter of housing accommodation, medical facilities, night-schools, play grounds, bonus and sick leave for the employees.

Mysore Maternity Benefit.

358. The total number of women employed in the industrial establishments in the State was 4,748 (4,429). Out of these, 185 women claimed maternity benefit under Section 6 (1) of the Maternity Benefit Act and 182 (191) women were paid maternity benefit. The total amount of maternity benefit paid by the industrial concerns was Rs. 2,829 (Rs. 3,108).

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Joint-Stock Companies.

359. The number of joint-stock companies limited by shares was 205 (190) at the beginning of the year. Fourteen (15) new companies were registered, all of which were limited by shares. Five (2) went into voluntary liquidation and 7 (16) were struck off the rolls. There were 207 (205) joint-stock companies at the close of the year, of which 20 were limited by guarantee and 187 (185) were limited by shares. The subscribed and paid-up capital of the companies were Rs. 3,53,87,548 and Rs. 3,35,98,090, respectively. There were 110 (110) companies incorporated outside the State but having a place of business in Mysore. The number of persons holding auditors' certificates at the close of the year was 64 (60).

360. Two cases under Sections 72 and 73 of the Mysore Companies Act against one company in Bangalore City were withdrawn. There were 324 societies registered under the Societies Registration Act. Twenty-four were registered during the year and 27 were struck off the Register. The number of societies at the close of the year was 321.

361. The number of firms at the beginning of the year was 131 (86). Forty-six (48) were registered under the Mysore Partnership Act and 14 (3) were dissolved. There were 163 (131) firms at the close of the year.

(iii) Posts and Telegraphs.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

362. There were 581 (575) post offices in the State of which 4 were head offices, 91 combined offices, 5 sub-offices and 428 branch offices. The locked-bag system was in force in 51 villages. The total number of letter boxes in the State stood at 1,169 at the close of the year. There were 91 (91) telegraph offices working at the close of the year.

Broadcast receivers and wireless transmission Stations.

363. Two thousand two hundred and seventy-one (1,555) licenses were issued for the working of broadcast receivers. Forty-eight (31) possession licenses, 2 non-dealer's possession licenses, one transmitting license, 208 (115) commercial licenses and 63 (28) demonstration licenses were also issued. The fees for the issue of wireless licenses collected amounted to Rs. 30,965 (Rs. 18,156).

(iv) The Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

364. The first floor of the western wing and the ground floor of the eastern wing of the Exhibition buildings were completed during the year. The corrugated iron sheet sheds G and Q blocks of the Exhibition buildings were converted into stalls with opening on either side.

365. The Exhibition was held at Mysore from the 22nd October to the 7th November (inclusive). The demand under stall-rent was Rs. 7,580 (Rs. 7,805). The revenue from gate collections was Rs. 13,389 (Rs. 11,380).

366. A permanent museum of industrial, agricultural and other products, a childrens' amusement section and a horticultural show were organised during the year.

P. W. D., RAILWAYS AND ELECTRICITY

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAYS AND ELECTRICITY.

(i) Public Works.

Buildings.

367. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 10,33,266 of which Rs. 8,00,175 were spent on original works and Rs. 2,33,091 on repairs. The total number of buildings for the different Departments, taken up for construction or improvements was 447, of which 237 were completed. The following large building works were in progress. New Railway Central Office building at Mysore, estimated at Rs. 6,54,820; District Office buildings at Mandya, estimated at Rs. 2,68,092; Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan, estimated at Rs. 2,27,288; General Hospital at Mandya, estimated at Rs. 1,87,870; Intermediate College at Shimoga, estimated at Rs. 1,86,109; Sri Cheluvamba Hospital building in the compound of the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore, estimated at Rs. 1,55,000; Pathology Block in the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore, estimated at Rs. 1,44,600; New Post Office building at Mysore, estimated at Rs. 1,31,100; New High School at Malleswaram estimated at Rs. 1,30,480; Transformer stall in the Government Electric Factory estimated at Rs. 1,12,200; Col. Crawford Hospital at Saklespur estimated at Rs. 1,11,000; Roofed Machine shed in Government Press at Bangalore, estimated at Rs. 1,10,500.

Bridges.

368. The following important bridge works were in progress: across the river Cauvery near T.-Narsipur estimated at Rs. 6,06,000; across the Vedavathi near Allapur in the Chitaldrug District, estimated at Rs. 2,09,000; across the Tunga river near Thirthahalli, estimated at Rs. 1,90,000; across the river Shimsha near Halagur in 2/55 of Bangalore-Mysore Road, estimated at Rs. 86,568; across the river Suvarnavathi on Hondrabal-Chamarajnagar Road, estimated at Rs. 63,650; across the Dandavathi in Shimoga District, estimated at Rs. 42,300. Of these, the bridge across the river Shimsha near Halagur in 2/55 of Bangalore-Mysore road and the bridge across the Dandavathi in Shimoga

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District were completed during the year. The girder bridge across the Vedavathi near Allapur in the Chitaldrug District was opened for traffic during the year.

Roads.

369. Seven miles of District Fund roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 22,178.

370. The following important road works were in progress: the Chennagiri-Shivani road in Shimoga District, estimated at Rs. 40,200; the road from Yelandur to Mamballi, estimated at Rs. 40,000; the deviation of Madras-Cannanore road between Kallahalli and Induval, estimated at Rs. 26,640; and the Alur-Biccode road in Hassan District, estimated at Rs. 32,000. Improvements were carried out to the Mysore-Bogadi-Gaddige road in Mysore District, the cart-track from Pavagada to Arsikere in the Tumkur District, the ghat section of the Bangalore-Mangalore road in the Shimoga District, the Agumbe ghat section of Shimoga-Mangalore road in the Shimoga District and the ghat portion of Avinhalli-Karur road (Sagar-Bhatkal road) in the Shimoga District. Seven road works in the Tumkur District and eight works in the Chitaldrug District were under progress. The scheme for asphalting the surface of important roads out of Loan Funds sanctioned by Government was pursued. The roads asphalted during the year were: the Bangalore-Nilgiri road; the Madras-Cannanore road; the Belagola-Mysore road; the Mysore-Yelwal road; the Kolar-Bowringpet-Kolar Gold Field road; the Bangalore-Mangalore road and the Bangalore-Dharwar road.

Expenditure on bridges and roads.

371. The total expenditure on roads and bridges was Rs. 22,57,352. The outlay on original works was Rs. 12,90,807. A sum of Rs. 9,66,545 was spent on the annual maintenance and the special repairs of roads and repairs of bridges.

372. The formation of an Aerodrome at Mandakalli near Mysore and metalling the runaway at Aerodrome at Jakkur near Bangalore were in progress.

District Board Works.

373. A sum of Rs. 4,76,753 was incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs of District Fund roads.

Irrigation.

374. The expenditure under "23. Irrigation Works, Original Works" amounted to Rs. 21,41,613 of which

Rs. 18,74,286 was incurred on tanks and Rs. 2,67,327 on channels.

375. The following large irrigation works were in progress: Marconahalli reservoir, Kunigal Taluk, estimated at Rs. 22,00,000; Kanva reservoir near Chennapatna, estimated at Rs. 15,72,760; Byramangala tank, Closepet Taluk, estimated at Rs. 9,38,700; Hairge tank, Hunsur Taluk, estimated at Rs. 4,45,072; Parasurampur tank, Chellakere, estimated at Rs. 3,80,000; Thumbadi tank, Koratagere Taluk, estimated at Rs. 3,70,800. Of the above, works connected with the Hairge tank were completed and those relating to the Thumbadi tank were nearing completion. The expenditure incurred on works connected with major tanks was Rs. 18,74,286.

Tank restoration.

376. The restoration works of tanks are being taken up in accordance with a triennial programme. The total number of major tanks in the State is 2,656. The number of major tanks restored was 9, bringing the total number of tanks restored to end of 1940-41 to 2,436. The outlay incurred on restoration of major and minor tanks was Rs. 18,74,286 and Rs. 2,11,575, respectively. The total number of minor tanks in the State is 20,803. Thirty-eight minor tanks were restored during 1940-41. The total number of minor tanks restored stood at 5,156.

Channels and Anicuts.

377. Among the large works of this class that were in progress mention may be made of the construction of an anicut across the Bhrugu river near Halsur in Heggaddevankote Taluk costing Rs. 5,12,018, the Chandanaballi anicut in Kunigal Taluk, costing Rs. 1,13,700 and the Anjanapur Reservoir and channels in Shikarpur Taluk, costing Rs. 17,81,459.

378. The total length of the river channels outside the scope of Krishnaraj Sagar Works maintained was 615 miles. The *atchkat* under the river channels and the area irrigated were 62,326 and 51,951 acres, respectively.

Damage to Irrigation Works.

379. Seven tank works and six channel works in the Shimoga Circle sustained damage on account of heavy rains. Prompt steps were taken to rectify the damage caused.

Grant and Outlay.

380. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,15,11,481 against which an outlay of Rs. 1,07,69,688 was incurred, including the expenditure on

contribution works and works of the District Boards. The expenditure was thus less than the grant by Rs. 7,41,793. The total expenditure in the triennium ended June 1941 was more than that in the previous triennium by Rs. 1,06,23,119. The total grant from State Funds for works was at Rs. 77,47,353 against which an outlay of Rs. 70,20,241 was incurred, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 7,27,112.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

381. The expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 5,00,867 against the grant of Rs. 5,46,283. The number of works in progress and the number completed were 1,133 and 572, respectively.

382. The second stage of renovation works of the temples at Belur and Halebid was under progress.

Contribution works.

383. An outlay of Rs. 5,14,927 was incurred under this head, of which Rs. 2,95,416 was on civil buildings, Rs. 5,438 on communications, Rs. 11,260 on miscellaneous public improvements and Rs. 2,02,813 on irrigation works.

Establishment, Tools and Plant charges.

384. The total charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 10,64,523 and the expenditure under tools and plant was Rs. 49,315.

Krishnaraj Sagar and Allied Works.

Administrative measures.

385. The Irrigation Circle comprised of the Krishnarajsagar, Irwin Canal, Irwin Canal Construction, and Lower Channels Divisions. The Irwin Canal Tract Roads Sub-Division, Mandya, the Project Sub-Division, Mandya, and the Sub-Division at Kestur, formed temporarily, were continued. The formation of a new Sub-Division for the execution of the project for opening the left bank channel from Mandagere anicut across the river Hemavathi, was sanctioned. The Special Land Acquisition Office, Krishnarajsagar Works, was continued. The land acquisition work of the Irwin Canal was transferred to the Special Land Acquisition Officer.

Joint Gaugings.

386. Current meter gaugings were conducted formerly with the Officers of Madras at the Undavadi Standard Gauging Station on the Lakshmanathirtha, during the irrigation season of 1940, to verify the curves of discharges of 1937. The discharge tables jointly prepared in accordance with these gaugings are being adopted in the daily

regulation statements of Krishnaraj Sagar from 28th May 1941. The Power Channel at Sivasamudram was gauged jointly with Madras, as a trial, at a site below the automatic regulators during April and May 1941. The right arm and left arm channels were also gauged separately when the flow in the channel was below the berm level. The results are being examined. Trial gaugings were conducted independently also to calibrate the gauge in the new Shimsha Power channel. The zeroes of the gauges were checked and the cross sections of the rivers Cauvery, Hemavathi and Lakshmanathirtha at the three Standard Stations, *viz.*, Chunchinkatte, Akkihebbal and Unduvadi, were taken during the first fortnight of October 1940 and of June 1941.

387. As in previous years, the meters required for gauging work during the year 1941-42, were rated jointly at the Guindy Rating tank, Madras. In all, 8 meters, three of Mysore and five of Madras, were rated during the year. Since it was proposed to conduct joint gaugings of the Cauvery river at the Upper Anicut in Madras, six meters were rated for the wire cable suspension with fish weights of 30 lbs., above and below the meter. The dimension of the vent in the body of the Devaroy anicut was verified. As the vent was discharging water, measurement at the rear of the vent only, was possible. The Irwin Canal and the two low level Canals were also gauged at regular intervals.

The Irwin Canal.

388. The execution of the several branches of the Irwin Canal made good progress. The Irwin Canal system opened for irrigation 626 miles in length including the main canal, several branches and sub-branches, with various distributaries and minors.

389. The total area for which water was made available to end of June 1941 was 80,000 acres. The extent actually under irrigation under the block system to end of the year was 60,036 acres. The total outlay on the Irwin Canal works from the commencement after taking into account the 'Receipts on Capital Account' excluding acreage contribution and sale value of lands and outlay on 'Development Works', was Rs. 1,98,93,054 to end of June 1941.

Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee.

390. The Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee met once and dealt with several problems connected with the Irwin Canal Scheme and development of irrigation

thereunder. Some of the important subjects dealt with were (1) disposal of surplus "non-oppige" sugarcane standing in the canal area, (2) establishment of another Sugar Factory, (3) alternative crops to be grown in the new area opened for irrigation, (4) modification of the present system of irrigation to suit the new area for raising crops other than sugarcane, and (5) prevention of malaria in the villages of the irrigation tract.

Malaria Control.

391. The following measures were adopted to combat the evil effects of malaria as recommended by the Special Committee :—

392. (1) Shifting the villages which lie in the water-spread of the Krishnaraj Sagar and by the side of canals. (2) Draining and breaching of tanks. (3) Lining of channels near the villages. (4) Canalising hallas and valleys and draining marshy areas. (5) Digging of trenches by the side of lower banks. (6) Creating a two-furlong dry belt round the villages in the Irwin Canal Area. (7) Measures necessary for draining and keeping tank beds dry during summer months.

Roads.

393. Two hundred and sixty-two miles of tract roads were opened in the canal area at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs for the benefit of the villages served by the Irwin Canal and its branch channels.

Experimental Agricultural Farm.

394. An Agricultural Farm has been started at Ganadal to educate the raiyats as regards the correct mode of irrigation and to experiment on hydraulic details.

(ii) Railways.

Open Lines.

395. The present open line mileage owned by both the State and the District Boards is 757·70 (748·19) miles. Of this, 9·88 miles comprising of the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Field, was worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The construction work on the metre gauge line from Sagara to Talaguppe was completed.

396. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 682·75 lakhs (Rs. 673·69 lakhs), including Rs. 12·04 lakhs contributed by the District Board of Mysore for the construction of the metre gauge line from Nanjangud to Chamarajanagar and Rs. 21·19 lakhs by the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Co., Ltd., and the

Kolar District Board for the construction of the narrow gauge line from Bangalore to Bowringpet. The balance represents the investment by Government on the State lines. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 9·06 lakhs (Rs. 7·60 lakhs). The total gross earnings from all the State lines were Rs. 94·47 lakhs (Rs. 87·13 lakhs). The working expenses, including contribution to the depreciation fund and surplus profits, amounted to Rs. 66·29 lakhs (Rs. 57·09 lakhs). The resulting net revenue to Government was Rs. 28·18 lakhs (Rs. 30·04 lakhs).

Lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

397. The gross earnings of the line worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company (Kolar Gold Field Railway) amounted to Rs. 2·06 lakhs (Rs. 1·75 lakhs). The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1·08 lakhs (Rs. 1·12 lakhs), resulting in a net earning of Rs. 0·98 lakhs (Rs. 0·63 lakhs).

Depreciation Fund.

398. The opening balance of the depreciation fund was Rs. 12·46 lakhs (Rs. 12·78 lakhs). A sum of Rs. 10·50 lakhs was contributed to the fund from the revenues of the Railways. After deducting a sum of Rs. 2·31 lakhs (Rs. 9·32 lakhs) for renewal and replacement charges, there remained a closing balance of Rs. 21·65 lakhs (Rs. 13·46 lakhs).

Stores.

399. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,98,948 (Rs. 5,90,151). Stores to the extent of Rs. 21,45,234 (Rs. 20,26,051) were added. The issues were valued at Rs. 22,07,206 (Rs. 18,17,254), leaving a closing balance of stock worth Rs. 7,36,976 (Rs. 7,98,948).

Train services.

400. One pair of shuttle trains, Nos. 61 and 62, between Arsikere and Birur and one pair of trains between Birur and Kadur, Nos. 63 and 64, and another pair, Nos. 85 and 86, between Chikballapur and Chintamani were cancelled due to poor traffic. The cancellation of these trains resulted in a saving of 112 train miles daily.

Accidents.

401. There were no serious accidents to trains during the year. One pointsman at Mysore yard accidentally fell down while attempting to uncouple during shunting and died due to injuries. Four persons committed suicide by throwing themselves on the railway line in front of running trains. Nine trespassers were run over and killed while trying to cross the track suddenly against moving trains.

Surveys.

402. The field work on the Traffic Survey of the proposed Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam-Mettupalyam line in association with the officers of the Mysore State and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway was completed.

The Mysore Traffic Board.

403. One meeting of the Mysore Traffic Board was held in August 1940 and was presided over by Sir Harold Colam. Motor vehicles not intended for use were exempted from payment of tax, provided owners gave previous intimation to the authorities concerned of their intention not to use the vehicle, coupled with surrender of license and the registration certificate of the vehicle. It was made obligatory that motor buses with open sides should have guard rails on the right side, to prevent passengers from mounting on or alighting from the vehicle on that side. Motor buses were required to be equipped with First Aid boxes and the drivers and conductors of buses were required to undergo a course of training in First Aid. Provision was also made to overhaul and replenish the First Aid boxes by the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory and the Bus Inspectors were directed to check whether these boxes contained all the requisite medicines for immediate relief during accidents. Agricultural tractors with steel tyres, were allowed to use roads on payment of a higher rate of tax than those with pneumatic tyres but vehicles with steel tyres with spuds and vanes were prohibited from plying on public roads. The fee for obtaining a certificate of weighment which was Rs. 10 was reduced to Rs. 1-8-0 per weighment of the vehicles by their owners. Provision was made for the issue of toll passes at Frontier toll-gates to motorists travelling through Mysore on payment of a consolidated toll-fee instead of payment of toll at each individual toll-gate on the route.

404. The total number of toll-gates was 62 out of which 45 were worked departmentally. The total income from all the toll-gates for the year was Rs. 2,02,036.

(iii) Electrical Department.

Capital outlay.

405. The capital outlay on hydro-electric works, excluding stock and suspense, amounted to Rs. 13,64,820

(Rs. 34,28,050) and that on automatic telephones to Rs. 46,850 (Rs. 1,83,501). A sum of Rs. 5,08,763 was spent in connection with the electrification of towns and villages. The amount spent on supply of power to irrigation pumps was Rs. 19,881. Extension of service to power and lighting installations and improvement of the existing distribution system were effected at a cost of Rs. 4,46,679. The expenditure from the Depreciation Fund amounted to Rs. 1,25,182. The closing balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 95,31,946. A sum of Rs. 2,60,509 was spent on works executed for the Palace and certain departments of Government.

Power generation and distribution.

406. The power generated was 29,67,79,500 B.O.T.U. of which 23,56,63,913 B.O.T.U. were distributed to power, lighting and pumping installations. Four hundred and sixty-three power installations and 2,872 lighting installations were added, bringing the total number in service to 5,721 of the former and 44,001 of the latter. Besides these, there were 19,183 street lights.

Stores.

407. The value of the stores on hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 27,50,155. Articles worth Rs. 12,43,014 were purchased and the receipts due to transfers of stores within the Department or returns from works amounted to Rs. 19,64,719. Stores of the value of Rs. 35,87,993 were issued, transferred within the Department or sold. The year closed with a balance of stores worth Rs. 23,70,801.

Workshop.

408. Materials costing Rs. 24,000 were obtained from the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore. The Mysore and Sivasamudram Workshops manufactured stores valued at Rs. 51,210.

Interruptions and accidents.

409. Interruptions due to line and other troubles were twenty-two. There were fourteen fatal accidents.

Finance.

410. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 86,42,560, and the working expenses to Rs. 30,03,142. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 18,16,710. The profit allowing for interest on capital outlay less interest on depreciation fund was Rs. 32,28,639 (Rs. 23,81,200) which worked out to 5·61 per cent (4·33 per cent) on total capital.

CHAPTER VIII.—GEOLOGY, MINES. AND EXPLOSIVES.

Geology.

Minerals other than gold.

411. Minerals produced in the State, other than gold, include iron, chromite, kaolin, magnesite, manganese, copper, mica, slatestone, soapstone, quartz, felspar and ornamental stones of an estimated value of Rs. 5,44,000. The area covered by the mining leases and prospecting licenses was 47,122 (59,279) acres. In addition, about 12 acres of land were held under licenses for quarrying ornamental stones. The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates of approval current was 154 (151).

412. The total estimated value of the various minerals which were supplied by the Department, to the Government industrial concerns, amounted to about Rs. 62,000. Of these, 16·55 tons of asbestos, 404 tons of chromite, and 212·2 tons of graphite were supplied to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. Washing of about 2,800 tons of raw kaolin mined at Garbyle, and Guddekoppa and Talave deposits, in the Narasimharajpur and Thirthahalli Taluks, yielded 720 tons of levigated material. Of this 490 tons were supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two tons of Kaolin, 170·75 tons of felspar, 140 tons of quartz and 63·75 tons of pegmatite were supplied to the Government Porcelain Factory. Besides, 8·5 tons of felspar were sold to a private party. The work of intensive underground prospecting of the gold-bearing quartz reefs of the Kudurekonda-Palavanahalli area (Honnali taluk) was taken on hand in December 1940 and is being carried on. Laboratory investigations were continued on the preparation of cement-asbestos products, graphite crucibles, and sillimanite-kyanite bricks.

413. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 54,516·55 tons of iron ore, 678·55 tons of manganese ore, 32,107·45 tons of limestone and 2,300 tons of dolomite. In addition to the above, a quantity of 405·2 tons of Bageshpur kaolin was mined and removed by the Works.

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414. An area of about 600 square miles was mapped to study the nature and mode of occurrence of felsite and quartz porphyry formations in the Shimoga schist belt.

Geological survey.

415. About 700 square miles of country were explored for the location of new deposits of bauxite, felspar, kaolin, refractory clays and pebbles for ball mills. Detailed prospecting operations were conducted on beryl, chromite, gold quartz, kyanite and pyrites.

Mineral survey and prospecting.

Finance.

416. The total mining revenue (other than royalty on gold) was Rs. 56,536 (Rs. 54,033). The expenditure of the Department for the year was Rs. 59,285 (Rs. 55,393).

Mines and Explosives.

Gold Mines.

417. As in the previous year, mining operations were carried on in 1940 in four mines on the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, the Mysore, Champion Reef, Oorgaum and Nundydroog Mines. The year's operations resulted in an output of 2,89,241·709 ozs (3,14,501·313) ozs. of fine gold and 23,298·45 ozs. (22,745·56 ozs.) of silver, showing a decrease of 25,259·604 ozs. of gold and an increase of 552·89 ozs. of silver, compared with the previous year's production. The total value realised was £ 2,445,705 (£ 2,437,395) showing an increase of £ 8,310. The total dividends paid by the companies amounted to £ 324,127 (£ 475,122). The royalty payable to Government on the gold and silver produced and on the dividends or 'adjusted profits' amounted to £160,933 (£ 181,694). Inclusive of the previous year's balance of Rs. 4,39,393, the total demand for the year under royalty on gold and silver was Rs. 27,40,498 (Rs. 27,99,002). The collections amounted to Rs. 24,58,385 (Rs. 23,59,609).

418. The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of mining operations in 1882 to the end of the year 1940 was 1,98,22,618·661 ozs., of a total value of £ 93,607,415 and the dividends and royalty paid amounted to £ 2,67,86,981 and £ 53,93,085, respectively.

Mining Labour.

419. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 28,455 (28,315).* Of this number, 25,467 (24,380) were employed in gold mining and the rest in mining other minerals. Of the 25,467 persons employed

*Revised figures,

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in gold mining, 310 (331) were Europeans, 548 (563) Anglo-Indians and 24,609 (23,477) Indians. Sixteen thousand five hundred and five persons were employed underground and 8,962 (8,631) persons on the surface. No woman was employed underground. Of the surface labour, 1,021 were women. The general working hours underground and on the surface remained the same as in the previous year.

Accidents.

420. The total number of accidents was 246 (151). Of these, 21 were fatal, 225 serious. Enquiries were instituted in all cases. In the 21 fatal accidents, 40 persons were either killed or died as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 1·38 (1·80) * per 1,000 persons employed. There were seven individual accidents which involved two or more fatalities and in these 26 persons lost their lives. Classified according to causes, 8 (9) accidents due to rock-bursts accounted for 24 (22) deaths, 3(5) due to fall in shafts, stopes, etc., accounted for 3 (5) deaths and 1 (2) due to explosives accounted for 2 (2) deaths. Four accidents which did not involve any casualties were reported under the Mysore Mining Rules.

Workmen's compensation.

421. Sixty-nine (100) claims for compensation, relating to 37 (43) fatalities, 2 (1) cases of permanent total disablement, and 30 (56) of permanent partial disablement arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field. The compensation awarded amounted to Rs. 44,554 (Rs. 53,668). In addition, compensation amounting to Rs. 22,678 (Rs. 23,003) was paid in cases of temporary disablement. Compensation amounting to Rs. 2,01,658 in 551 cases of Silicosis was also paid.

Prosecutions.

422. There were 23 (35) prosecutions inrespect of theft and illegal possession of mining materials, involving 31 (51) persons, of whom 28 (37) were convicted. Thirteen (51) prosecutions were also launched for offences under the Mysore Mines Act. Three (6) persons were prosecuted in connection with accidents.

Explosives.

423. Nine licenses were granted by Government for the possession and sale of specified explosives (other than fulminates) from magazines. The District Magistrates issued 870 (859) licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives. All the main and subsidiary magazines

* Revised figures.

included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in bulk and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft heads were inspected by the officers of the Department and the lightning conductors attached to them tested. The total number of inspections of premises carried out by magistrates and police officers was 817 (793). There were in all 53 (42) accidents due to explosives, resulting in the death of 11 (6) persons and injuries to 81 (53) others.

Petroleum.

424. Two hundred and thirty-nine (248) licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Act and Rules, of which 190 were for dangerous petroleum and 49 for non-dangerous petroleum. The total amount of license fees realised was Rs. 4,509 (Rs. 4,238). The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State during the calendar year 1940 were 33,23,552 (27,36,331) and 37,42,174 (43,62,032) gallons, respectively.

Carbide of Calcium.

425. Ten licenses for possession and one for transport were granted under the Carbide of Calcium Rules.

CHAPTER IX.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1940.)

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

Births and Deaths.

426. The state of public health was satisfactory, marked by a low incidence of epidemic diseases. Births and deaths (excluding 1,366 still-births) recorded during 1939 and 1940 were as follows:—

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1939 ...	138,120	71,163	66,957	20·0	98,759	51,117	47,642	14·3
1940 ...	136,020	70,058	65,962	19·6	96,263	59,406	36,857	13·9

427. The birth-rate in rural areas was 17·4 (17·7) and in urban areas 25·8 (26·4). The birth-rate as recorded in the districts varied from 22·7 in the Shimoga district to 12·9 in the Mandya district. The birth-rates recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 34·7 (36·6), 38·0 (49·2), 58·3 (50·3), respectively. The death-rate in urban areas was 12·9 (13·3) and in rural areas 13·0 (13·5). The highest death-rate, *viz.*, 19·6 (19·4), was recorded in the Shimoga district area; and the lowest, 11·0 (12·7), in the Chitaldrug district. The rates of mortality in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 29·1 (26·6), 25·3 (26) and 26·8 (29·1), respectively. The maximum mortality was 76·2 (88·3) among persons of sixty and over; the minimum was 3·7 (4·2) in the age period from 10 to 15.

428. The following table shows the recorded causes of mortality under several heads :—

Causes of death		Number of deaths	
		1939	1940
Plague	...	2,352	2,605
Small-pox	...	641	1,235
Cholera	...	533	...
Dysentery or diarrhœa	...	6,758	8,369
Respiratory diseases	...	4,929	4,997
Malaria	...	34,787	34,132
Typhoid	...	5,614	5,377
Other fevers	...	13,138	10,897
Consumption	...	4,767	4,271
Leprosy	...	780	716
Suicide	...	245	210
Drowning	...	910	874
Wounds and accidents	...	761	717
Snake-bite	...	148	165
Rabies	...	86	136
Wild animals	...	45	30
Other causes	...	20,483	19,670
Maternal deaths	...	1,892	1,864

429. Two thousand six hundred and five (2352) deaths occurred during the year, the only district (excluding city) heavily affected being Mysore with 812 deaths. Of the total, 2,299 deaths occurred in rural areas, 291 in municipalities and 15 in cities.

Infant mortality and Child Welfare Work.

430. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 15,997 (15,068), giving an average of 117·6 (109·1) per 1,000 live-births. The highest infant mortality rate recorded was 143·6 (124·3) in the Shimoga district, the lowest being 77·4 (62·8) in the Mysore district (excluding city). In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area, the rates of mortality were 236·8 (190·1), 170·1 (117·7) and 174·1 (173·1), respectively.

431. The total number of branches of the Mysore State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society remained at 45. The construction of the Red Cross Headquarters building with a Child Welfare Centre and Nursery School attached to it, is being taken up by the Public Works Department.

The Maternity Home constructed at Malleswaram was opened during the year.

432. Forty-five maternity homes were in existence in various parts of the State.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

Malaria.

433. The Bureau of Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases organised measures for the control of epidemic diseases including malaria and conducted guinea-worm campaign. Malaria control work and general mosquito control operation were continued in Bangalore and Mysore Cities, Bhadravati old and new towns, Belur town, Chickmagalur, Hiriyur, Mudigere, Markonahalli, Shimshapur and Thippagondanahalli. Systematic examination of wells was made in Bangalore and Mysore cities for the presence of larvicidal fish and wherever they were found wanting the wells were restocked.

Central Laboratory.

434. The work in the central laboratory consisted in examination of blood smears for malarial parasites, verification of the examined blood smears and anopheline adults received from the out-stations, and dissection of the carrier species for finding natural infection. Ten thousand eight hundred and fifty-five anophelines and 1,316 blood smears received from the out-stations were examined, and the results communicated. Dissection of 1,239 adults was made in the laboratory and none of them was found infected under natural conditions. From the annual spleen survey in Bangalore City, the spleen rate for the whole city was found to be 0·2 (0·16).

Guinea-worm.

435. Five hundred and eighty-seven villages were visited by the guinea-worm staff. Five hundred and eighty-seven wells were examined for the presence of fish and 331 step wells were restocked with fish.

Bureau of Health Education.

436. One hundred and thirty-five shows on subjects dealing with public health and sanitation, maternity and child welfare and precautions during the epidemics were organised.

Health Exhibitions.

437. Exhibition materials, including models belonging to the permanent Health Museum at Mysore, were lent to the Health Department of the C. & M. Station, Bangalore,

for arranging a health exhibition at Mayo Hall, Bangalore. The permanent Health Museum at Mysore was kept open to the public throughout the year. A few more models were added to the Museum. Decorative neon tubes were installed on the show-windows.

Rural Health Training Centre, Closepet.

438. Seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-two vaccinations were done in the Unit area as against 4,724 during the previous year. Of these, 2,749 were primary and 4,973 re-vaccinations. The primary vaccinations gave a success rate of 89·7 and re-vaccinations 15·1 per cent. Systematic inspection and checking of the reports of births and deaths in all the villages of the Centre was carried out.

Rural Health Unit, Mandya.

439. The area of the Unit continued to be 197 sq. miles as in the previous year, consisting of 172 villages with a population of 82,580 including Mandya and Maddur. The Unit staff performed 5,576 primary and 21,896 re-vaccinations. The routine work of treating all the drinking water wells in the Unit area with perchloron once a quarter was continued. The staff treated 2,413 (1,359) wells with perchloron. Anti-malaria engineering works, such as canalisation of water courses with cement plastering, stone revetment started in 1937 in Sundaballi, Kyathangere and Bavinhalli were carried out. The staff gave 19,496 talks on various health subjects to an audience of about 93,107. They also paid 208 visits to schools and spoke to about 6,407 children on health topics. Thirty-one lantern lectures were given in 31 villages of the Unit on malaria and small-pox. About 6,000 persons witnessed these shows.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

440. The Bureau was divided into one Divisional Office in Bangalore under the Sanitary Engineer with an Assistant Engineer as Personal Assistant, and five Sub-Divisional Offices under Assistant Engineers with headquarters at Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kolar Gold Field. The work of the Bureau included the preparation of projects for water supply, drainage, town planning, village planning, sinking of borewells and the maintenance of water supplies, and execution of works. The Bureau maintained the water supply installations of twenty-seven places. Twenty-two borewells were in progress. Three hundred and six borehole latrines were installed.

441. In Bangalore City, strict supervision was exercised over the hotels and coffee clubs and 1,182 (464) such places were inspected. The scheme for the mass introduction of flush-out latrines, wherever the underground drainage was laid, was continued and 1,738 (2,000) flush-out latrines came into existence during the year. In Mysore City, 1,108 (455) flush-out latrines came into use. Two thousand and sixty-nine (2,688) stray dogs were destroyed in Mysore City and 4,174 (3,199) in Bangalore City. In Kolar Gold Field, 3,450 stray dogs were destroyed and 299 dogs were kept under observation for rabies.

(iii) Vaccination.

442. Five lakhs thirty-four thousand five hundred and nineteen vaccinations were performed. The percentage of success was 93·7 (95·5) and that of revaccination 38·1 (50·6). The number of vaccinators in service was 220 (198).

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

443. The quantity of glycerine lymph produced was 76,130 (75,490) grains. The average yield per calf vaccinated was 487 (408) grains. The quantity of lymph issued within the State was sufficient for the treatment of 774,190 (550,950) cases. The income and expenditure of the institute were Rs. 31,943 (Rs. 31,414) and Rs. 22,545 (Rs. 19,671) respectively. The model range, comprising of 111 villages in the Bangalore taluk, was used for testing the potency of lymph manufactured at the Institute. Two thousand and thirty primary vaccinations in the Model Range were done. Of these 99·3 (99) per cent proved successful. In the areas other than the Model Range, it was found on sample testings that Bangalore City gave a success rate of 96·5 (97·9) per cent, Mysore City 97·4 (97·6) per cent. The rate among primary vaccinations was uniformly high in all the districts.

(v) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

444. Fourteen thousand and twenty (16,512) samples were examined in the Bacteriological section and 2,246 (2,543) samples in the Chemical Section. In the Medico-Legal Section 244 (312) cases with 936 (1,141) articles were

examined. During the year 1940, the Institute issued 33,484 c.c. (11,010 c.c.) of anti-cholera vaccine and 19,360 c.c. (31,531 c.c.) of T. A. B. vaccine. The income and expenditure of the Institute were Rs. 18,204 (Rs. 15,510) and Rs. 22,721 (Rs. 25,248), respectively.

(vi) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of institutions.

445. Three hundred and forty-ninei nstitutions were working on December 31, 1940. The total number of patients treated in them was 64,37,691 (62,05,991). Nineteen new institutions were opened.

In-patients.

446. The number of beds available was 3,388 (3,172) of which 1,472 (1,374) were for men and 1,916 (1,836) for women and children. Including 36,081 (13,808) parturition cases, the total number of in-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 70,955 (65,285), the numbers treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, being 8,521 (7,311) and 7,065 (7,168) respectively. Of the total number of in-patients treated, 53,587 (51,806) were cured, 8,860 (6,372) were relieved, 4,775 (3,739) were discharged otherwise and 3,733 (3,368) died.

Out-patients.

447. The total number of out-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 6,366,736 (6,140,706), the number of out-patients treated in the Victoria Hospital and the Krishnarajendra Hospital being 54,836 (83,330) and 44,297 (67,459) respectively. Among the out-patients treated, the adults numbered 3,998,253 (3,803,668) and children 2,368,483 (2,337,038). The daily average attendance was 33,506·04 (33,045·26).

Operations.

448. The total number of surgical operations performed was 112,082 (103,479). Of these 97,696 (93,240) patients were cured, 13,645 (9,457) were relieved, 530 (586) were discharged otherwise and 211 (196) died. The number of important operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 10,629 (10,131) and 6,444 (7,896).

Indigenous medical institutions.

449. The number of patients treated in the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries was 1,473,146 (1,541,096).

Prevailing diseases.

450. Fifteen lakhs forty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-seven out-patients were treated for malaria

Next came the diseases of the respiratory system and those of the digestive system, the number of people treated under each of those two heads being respectively 707,084 and 599,465.

451. The incidence of the other diseases among out-patients treated was as indicated below :—

Diseases	Number of patients	
	1939	1940
1. Diseases of the digestive system except dyspepsia, diarrhœa, etc.	578,684	599,465
2. Diseases of the skin ...	406,324	403,685
3 Diseases of the ear ...	214,676	213,416
4. Diseases of the nervous system ...	129,810	135,120
5. Ulcers	366,045	402,025
6. Pyrexia of uncertain origin ...	289,790	307,211
7. Injuries	314,880	333,604
8. Dyspepsia	157,620	168,709
9. Diarrhœa	167,658	182,480
10. Dysentery	130,437	148,135
11. Rheumatic fever and rheumatism.	138,253	155,230

X-ray and electro-therapy.

452. Twenty-seven thousand seventy-one (34,667) patients were treated in the X-ray department of the Victoria Hospital. Of these 11,522 (7,575) were treated by X-rays, 6,954 (11,851) by Electro-therapy, 885 (1,405) by Diathermy, 484 (710) by Barium series and 229 (1,129) for fractures. In the Krishnarajendra Hospital, 1,176 were treated for fracture, 947 by Barium meal, 12 by Pylograms, 31, by Cholecystography, 821 by shortwave, 564 by Diathermy, 451 by Inductotherm and 349 by Choulstherapy. The number of screen examinations made in the two hospitals was 858 (1,112) and 2,151 (1,886) respectively, and the number of radiograms taken 5,972 (6,587) and 4,234 (4,240), respectively.

Midwives.

453. The number of midwives working was 377 (339). They conducted 36,081 (33,093) parturition cases, the average per midwife being 96 (97) cases. Of the 12,676 (11,487) cases conducted in the city areas inclusive of the Kolar Gold Field area, as many as 15,434 (9,595) were in maternity hospitals.

Dental diseases.

454. Seven thousand four hundred and ninety-seven (13,315) cases were treated in the Dental Department of the Victoria Hospital. Seven hundred and twenty-seven (895) patients were treated in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

(vii) Special Hospitals.

Maternity Hospitals.

455. In the 37 (31) maternity hospitals and female dispensaries, 27,728 (26,032) in-patients were treated and 14,850 (13,399) parturition cases were conducted: of these, 9,905 (9,321) were normal and 560 (1,105) complex. There were 275 (215) maternal deaths, giving a maternal mortality rate of 16·9 (15·8) per 1,000 cases. The number of out-patients treated in these institutions was 714,401 (611,617).

456. The number of in-patients, excluding parturition cases, treated during the year in the Vani Vilas Hospital in Bangalore, the Cheluvamba Hospital at Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet, was 3,923 (3,540), 1,056 (688) and 510 (591), respectively. The number of out-patients treated in these hospitals was 42,134 (39,391), 20,054 (19,183) and 40,219 (41,165), respectively.

Ophthalmic hospitals.

457. The number of in-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and in the Eye Department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 3,023 (3,347) and 823 (959). The number of out-patients treated in them was 26,352 (53,945) and 8,970 (19,174). The number of operations performed in those institutions was 9,336 (8,302) and 4,011 (5,044). Intra-ocular foreign bodies were removed from 4 (3) cases in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital. Fifteen (15) students from all parts of India underwent post-graduate training in the hospital.

Leper Asylum

458. The total number of in-patients treated in the Leper Asylum, Bangalore, was 282 (156). Of these, 102 (42) came from the cities, 22 (18) from Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, 166 (86) from the districts and 14 (8) from outside the State. Eighty-nine (23) patients improved in health, 84 (21) were definitely not improved, 85 (13) were discharged otherwise and 24 (13) died.

Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

459. One thousand two hundred and six (1,372) in-patients were treated in the three Epidemic Diseases

Hospitals in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field. Five hundred and twenty-nine (705) were cured, 189 (120) improved, 80 were not definitely improved, 125 (161) were discharged otherwise, 282 (280) died and one escaped.

Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium.

460. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, there were 148 (100) beds. Of these, 90 (58) were for men and 58 (42) for women and children in the general ward. Three hundred and forty-six (349) in-patients were treated. Of these, 125 were cured, 49 were relieved, 45 died and 127 were still under treatment.

461. One thousand three hundred and ninety-two (1,305) out-patients were also treated. Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-three (2,145) operations were done, of which 3,605 (2,057) were relieved. In the out-patient dispensary, Mysore City, 1,985 (1,720) cases were treated.

Mental Hospital.

462. The year opened with 252 (233) patients in the Mental Hospital. Four hundred and ninety-five (458) fresh admissions were made, making a total of 747 (691). Of these, 414 (219) were discharged and 72 (51) died. The daily average of patients was 269·70 (249·93). Out of 495 admissions, 236 were voluntary and the rest were admitted by orders of magistrates. The amount realised from paying patients was Rs. 23,219. (Rs. 13,935). The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, contributed Rs. 22,230 (Rs.23,993) towards the maintenance of patients admitted from the Station area. The total number treated as out-patients was 8,830 (2,660).

463. Occupational therapy was tried regularly, and with continued success. Gardening, weaving, spinning, carpentry, basket-making and making of artificial flowers were the main occupations provided. About a third of the clothing needed for the patients was manufactured in the hospital looms and about four months' supply of vegetables was grown in the hospital garden.

Expenditure.

464. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 22,85,546 (Rs. 19,82,217). Of this sum, contributions from district and municipal funds amounted to Rs. 4,19,500 (Rs. 3,40,000) and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,72,000 (Rs. 1,17,213). The cost of medicines purchased was Rs. 6,00,786 (Rs. 4,16,519).

CHAPTER X.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education.

Institutions.

465. On the 1st March 1941, there were 7,097 (7,064) public institutions, with a strength of 353,746 (352,287). There were also 1,061 (1,098) village indigenous schools, which were not recognised by the Department, with a strength of 16,237 (17,185). The different classes of recognised institutions with their strength are shown below:—

Kind of institution.	*Number.*	*Strength.*
Government ...	426	66,333
Local Education Authority	4,865	226,709
Aided	1,771	57,372
Unaided	35	3,332
Total ...	7,097	353,746

466. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age, which was taken to be 15 per cent of the total population according to the Census of 1931, was 38·40 (38·35), the percentage for boys and girls being 56·93 (57·14) and 19·01 (18·68), respectively. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 8·54 (8·57), that of girls to the total female population 2·85 (2·80) and that of boys and girls together to the total population was 5·76 (5·75). On an average, there was one school for every 3·59 square miles and 787 persons.

467. The following statement shows the number and percentage of students in different grades of public institutions:—

Grade of school	Number			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	oys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools ...	199,290	75,164	274,454	74·76	86·24	77·59
Middle Schools ...	46,102	9,272	155,374	17·29	10·54	15·65
High Schools ...	10,720	1,430	12,150	4·02	1·64	3·43
Colleges ...	3,857	384	4,241	1·45	0·44	1·20
Training Schools ...	596	152	748	0·22	0·17	0·21
Special Schools including Oriental Colleges.	6,023	756	6,779	2·26	0·87	1·92
Total ...	266,588	87,158	353,746	100·00	100·00	100·00

468. The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 361,148 (356,845) and the average daily attendance was 275,456 (280,249), or 76·27 (78·54) per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls.

Primary education.

469. There were 6,050 (6,025) primary schools for boys with a strength of 239,163 (242,308).

Adult education.

470. here were 78 (76) schools for the education of adults, with a strength of 1,986 (1,966).

Education of the Depressed Classes.

471. There were 419 (432) schools for the education of pupils belonging to the Depressed classes, with a strength of 10,054 (10,539), of whom 6,471 were pupils of Depressed classes. In addition there were 14,092 (12,704) pupils of those classes in general schools, making a total of 20,563 Depressed class pupils under instruction.

Muslim education.

472. There were 936 (935) institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls, with a strength of 39,950 (40,097) pupils of whom 39,814 were Muslims. In addition 7,259 (7,148) Muslim pupils were studying in general schools, making a total of 47,073 Muslim pupils in schools.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

473. There were four institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, with a total strength of 482 (492).

Middle schools.

474. There were 325 (319) middle schools for boys with a strength of 48,819 (46,832). The average daily attendance was 40,954 (39,192).

Secondary education. High Schools.

475. There were 37 (36) High Schools for boys with a strength of 11,068 (9,955) pupils. The average daily attendance increased from 9,268 to 10,037.

Education of women.

476. There were 522 (527) separate institutions for women with a strength of 43,504 (42,841) including 2,362 boys. Of these institutions, 3 were Colleges, with a strength of 320 pupils, 11 were High Schools with 1,082 pupils, 47 Middle Schools with 6,555 pupils, 455 Primary Schools with 35,291 pupils, 4 Training Institutions with 137 pupils, one Industrial school with 75 and 1 Vocational Institute with 50 pupils.

Training institutions.

477. Of the 9 (9) training institutions, 5 were for men and 4 for women. They had a total strength of 748 (774) pupils. Thirty-nine graduates were under training in the B. T. Class attached to the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Industrial and agricultural schools.

478. Thirteen industrial and four agricultural schools were maintained for boys, with a strength of 1,319 (894) and 114 (117) pupils, respectively.

Engineering school.

479. The School of Engineering had a strength of 320 (306) pupils.

Commercial schools.

480. There were 21 (18) commercial schools with a total strength of 1,088 (1,095) pupils. Of these, one was a Government institution, 2 were aided and 18 were unaided, but recognised institutions.

Other special schools.

481. The Government School for the Deaf and Blind Boys, Mysore, and the aided institution in Bangalore had a strength of 100 (97) pupils between them.

Institutions for oriental languages.

482. The four institutions for the teaching of Oriental languages had 583 (581) pupils on the rolls.

Sanskrit schools.

483. There were 91 (90) Sanskrit Schools with a strength of 2,009 (2,181) pupils.

Scholarships.

484. The total amount provided for scholarships, excluding those in the University, technical and other institutions under other Departments, was Rs. 1,60,552 (Rs. 1,46,023). Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 57,980 (Rs. 53,980) was granted to students of backward and minor communities, Rs. 37,130 (Rs. 26,980) to boys and girls of Depressed classes, Rs. 11,490 (Rs. 11,490) to women students and Rs. 5,610 (Rs. 5,610) to Muslim students, Rs. 2,717 (Rs. 3,163) as special scholarships and Rs. 24,310 (Rs. 24,310) as stipends to private candidates in Training institutions; and the balance was distributed as between children of military classes and Pallegar pensioners, students of Malnad parts, Khadyata community, the Agricultural school, Kagati, and Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore.

Free-studentships.

485. Out of 10,313 (10,914) students in High School classes on 1st January 1941, 1,376 (1,186) were awarded full fee concessions and 709 (733) half-fee concessions on account of their being either recipients of scholarships or exempted from the payment of fees as belonging to specified communities. In addition 256 (239) full-freeships and 2,861 (2,578) half-freeships were granted to other students in high school classes on grounds of poverty and merit. The rate of fees for girls in high schools was half of that charged for boys in high schools.

Results of public examinations.

486. The total number of applications registered for the S. S. L. C. examination of 1940-41 was 4,553 (5,475). Of these, 4,553 (5,362) candidates sat for the examination for ordinary and supplementary certificates and 2,203 (2,500) were successful, 1,568 (1,900) being declared eligible for the College Course. The percentage of success among candidates for ordinary certificates was 49·41 (46·6). Out of 9,213 (9,422) candidates who appeared for the Middle School examination, 9,056 (9,274) were examined and 4,096 (3,935) were declared successful. Two thousand eight hundred and twenty (3,229) candidates were registered for the Upper Primary examination, 2,765 (2,927) were examined, and 857 (876) were successful. Out of 1,794 (2,036) candidates who sat for the Commercial examinations, 757 (915) passed. The percentages of success at the Middle School, Upper Primary and Commercial examinations were 45·2 (42·4), 30·9 (29·9), 42·2 (44·9), respectively.

487. The results at the several Teachers' Certificate examinations are tabulated below:—

Examination	Number		Percentage of passes
	Examined	Passed	
1. T. C. Secondary Grade ...	46	23	50·0
2. V. T. C. I Examination Kannada ...	137	104	75·9
Do do Urdu ...	32	20	62·5
3. Do II do Kannada ...	192	120	62·5
Do do Urdu ...	21	13	61·8
4. Do Final Examination ...	156	143	91·6

488. The following statement shows the results at the several examinations in respect of women candidates:—

Examinations	Number	
	Examined	Passed
S. S. L. C.	358	211
Middle School	762	348
Vernacular Upper Primary ...	544	157
T. C. Secondary Grade	9	6
V. T. C. I Examination	40	32
Do II do	50	42
Do Final do	46	43

489. The results at the several examinations in respect of Muslim boys and girls were as follows :—

Examinations	Boys			Girls		
	Number registered	Number examined	Number passed	Number registered	Number examined	Number passed
S. S. L. C.	310	307	108	40	40	20
Middle School	698	689	280	72	69	17
Upper Primary... ...	367	862	131	219	214	71
T. C. Secondary Grade ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
V. T. C. I	36	36	20	17	16	12
" II	24	23	15	11	11	7
" Final... ...	15	15	14	7	7	6
Moulvi (Inter.)... ...	4	4	4	...	...	...
Munshi (Final)... ...	5	5	3 full 1 group	...	...	...

Hostels.

490. Of the 120 (114) hostels, six were attached to the University Colleges and 114 to departmental institutions.

Boy Scouts.

491. The total membership of the Scout Movement including scouters and commissioners according to the latest Census was 19,865 (13,734). The Government grant to the Scout movement was increased from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000 during the year.

Girl Guide movement.

492. The Girl Guide Movement was well established in the Districts.

Medical inspection.

493. Medical inspection of school children was conducted in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and in 72 (36) other municipal areas. Medical inspection of girls in the Government Girls' High Schools at Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur and the Boys' High School, Malleswaram, Bangalore, was conducted.

Finance.

494. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University education, amounted to Rs. 74,38,315 (Rs. 71,61,085). Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 26,09,088 (Rs. 26,03,006) was spent on institutions managed by Government, Rs. 23,26,353 (Rs. 23,10,305) on institutions managed by local bodies, Rs. 5,73,183 (Rs. 5,09,635) on aided and unaided institutions, Rs. 5,95,387 (Rs. 5,29,874) on buildings, Rs. 1,43,222 (Rs. 1,50,582) on furniture and equipment and Rs. 11,91,082 (Rs. 10,57,683) on miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on

education amounted to Rs. 55,08,624 (Rs. 54,22,946) or 74·06 (75·73) per cent of the total expenditure.

495. The amounts spent on education in different grades were as follows :—

Grade of Education		Direct expenditure	Percentage of direct expenditure to the total expenditure
		Rs.	
University Colleges	...	9,60,936	12·92
Oriental do	...	59,102	0·80
High Schools	...	6,82,395	9·17
Middle do	...	9,76,165	13·12
Primary do	...	23,95,260	32·20
Training Institutions	...	1,93,893	2·61
Technical Schools	...	2,40,873	3·24
Total	...	55,08,624	74·06

496. The average cost of education per head of the population was Rs. 1-2-6 (Rs. 1-1-10). Of this amount, a sum of Re. 0-14-0 (Re. 0-13-8) was met from State Funds.

(ii) University of Mysore.

Strength, constitution and results of examination.

497. During the year 1940-41, the strength of the University rose from 4,239 to 4,906. There were 429 (340) women students in the University and 127 (120) were successful in the several examinations of whom 41 (27) qualified for degrees. The number of Muslim and Depressed class students was 306 (253) and 139 (128), respectively. Four hundred and eighty-seven (407) students passed the final Degree examination and 677 (580) the Intermediate examination held during the year. Forty-nine students obtained the L.M.P. Diploma, as against 39 in the previous year.

Courses of study and schemes of examination

498. The following courses of study were revised :— the Post-Secondary Diplomas in Engineering, Commerce, Home Science and Music; in Geography for the Intermediate examination, in Psychology for the B. A. Honours Preliminary examination and Physics for the M. Sc. Degree examination. The course in water supply andof study

and sanitary engineering for the B.E. degree so as to make the study of the technique of bacteriology an essential feature of the course. A detailed syllabus in Language for English Honours and a detailed syllabus for the course in Fine Arts were prescribed. The course in Fine Arts and in Language for English Honours was prescribed.

499. *Darsanas.*—Philosophical Literature was added as an additional optional subject in Sanskrit for the B.A. degree examination as also Urdu to the list of subjects that may be offered for the M.A. degree.

Lectures and Publications.

500. Extension lecture camps are conducted by the University Teachers' Association. Fourteen special lectures were delivered. The lectures arranged were mostly in Kannada in the mofussil. Twenty-seven hand-books have been published by the University of which 40,000 copies were sold. A large number of popular hand-books, four numbers of the "Prabhudhakarnataka" and the sixth part of the English-Kannada Dictionary were issued.

501. The Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Lecture was delivered by Mr. John Sargent, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, on "Economics of Education with special reference to Indian Problems" and the lecture was published.

Endowments.

502. Endowments relating to the Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar Gold Medal and the Srimati Dwarakabai Vedantam Scholarship were accepted. Monographs on "Broadcasting" and "Post Offices" were published under the terms of Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Endowment.

Hostels and Canteens.

503. The number of students in the University hostels was 332 (327) of whom 65 were women (29 in Bangalore and 36 in Mysore). The University took over the management of the Depressed Class Hostel at Bangalore. The several canteens worked satisfactorily during the year. A total grant of Rs. 3,000 was distributed among them.

Physical education.

504. The scheme of compulsory physical education was extended to the students of the Senior Intermediate class. The programme of work, which consisted essentially of group games, was very helpful in developing in many students the necessary skill and interest in open-air games.

Military training.

505. A sum of Rs. 18,443 was spent on military training. Arrangements were made for training 187 students in Bangalore and 168 in Mysore.

University Settlement.

506. The number of resident students increased to 12 and the staff was increased by the addition of a sub-warden and two graduate probationers. The construction of the Settlement buildings has been completed. A branch rural settlement at Marconahalli near Kunigal was run during the summer vacation for students wishing to study rural problems. Adult literacy classes were conducted in six different centres in Bangalore. In all the settlement centres, games and sports have been organised for the youths and children.

Oriental Library.

507. The Oriental Library had 10,785 manuscripts (10,761) in Sanskrit and Kannada. The second volume of "Tatvamuktakalapa with Sarvartha Siddhi" and "Karnaparva" of Kumaravyasa were published during the year.

Convocation.

508. The 23rd Convocation of the University was held on the 14th October 1940 under the presidency of His Highness the Chancellor. Pandit Amarnath Jha, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Allahabad, delivered the Convocation address.

University Employment Bureau.

509. Candidates who passed the Honours Examination, the Master's Degree and the B.E. Degree examinations in the first and second classes were circularised individually regarding provision for instruction in compulsory subjects for the several competitive examinations. With a view to placing the work of the Bureau on recognised lines, reports from other Universities having Employment Bureaus were obtained. It has been decided to adopt the card-index system to note the record of students passing out of the Colleges.

Special measures.

510. The comparative economic survey of T.-Narasipur and Kollegal Taluks undertaken by the Department of Economics was completed. Women students studying in the Medical College and Medical School have been exempted from payment of tuition fees till the end of May 1945. Depressed class students studying in the University have been exempted from payment of tuition and examination fees till the end of 1944-45.

Finance.

511. The receipts including the Government grant of Rs. 12,75,000 (Rs. 11,75,000) amounted to Rs. 19,06,007 (Rs. 16,46,036) and the expenditure to Rs. 18,84,804 (Rs. 16,33,256).

(iii) The Mysore Government Museum.

512. The number of persons who visited the Museum was 282,712 (285,404). Two hundred and seventy-two new specimens were acquired.

Botany. **513.** Three new charts to demonstrate the various stages in the evolution of plant life were prepared, completing the set.

Zoology. **514.** A valuable collection of two hundred and twenty nine specimens of birds, being examples of species obtained by the Bombay Natural History Society during the Ornithological Survey of the Mysore State carried out by them, was exhibited in the Museum.

Archæology. **515.** Eleven plaster of paris casts of Mohenjodaro Statuary were purchased for the Museum. The Statuary throw much light on the condition of Indian Art nearly five thousand years ago. A map of Mysore showing places of historical and archæological interest in the State was prepared. *Amin-ul-mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., the then Dewan of Mysore, presented an old map of the island of Seringapatam which probably belongs to the last decade of the eighteenth century.

Geology. **516.** The preparation of the Geological relief map of Mysore undertaken last year was completed and the model was displayed in the Museum. Another addition was the model of ore-crushing and stamping mill plant, designed to demonstrate the actual process.

Agriculture. **517.** Half a dozen typical specimens of fresh water fishes were added making the collection fairly representative of the fish life of Mysore.

Educational work. **518.** The guide lectures to students of primary and other schools in Bangalore were continued. A total number of 4,232 students from 167 schools and colleges, accompanied by 182 teachers, was shown round the institution.

Forest. **519.** A set of articles made out of local timbers was put on show, giving an idea of the different uses to which Mysore timber could be put. A miniature model of a modern forest Inspection Lodge was also acquired. A small magnifying apparatus for the illumination of micro-photographic plates depicting sections of Mysore timbers was displayed in the section.

(iv) Encouragement to Authors.

520. The authors of eighteen books and the editors of two journals received encouragement in the shape of grants. In the competition for the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, eight books and four manuscripts were received for consideration; three prizes, *viz.*, one of Rs. 300, another of Rs. 250 and a third of Rs. 150, were awarded.

(v) Literature.

521. The number of books and periodicals registered was 256 (324). Of these, 73 (144) were in vernaculars spoken in the State, 169 (170) in European languages, 5 (4) in Indian Classical languages and 9 (6) in more than one language.

CHAPTER XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai.

Muzrai Institutions.

522. The number of Muzrai institutions in the State at the end of the year was 15,754. Of these, 14,867 were temples, 57 Jain basthis, 372 Muslim institutions, 395 mutts and 63 other institutions. Nineteen mutts were under Government management.

523. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions was Rs. 14,51,989 and the income during the year was Rs. 9,55,155. Receipts from jatras and cattle shows formed an important source of income, yielding Rs. 89,713. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,12,909 and the closing balance was Rs. 14,94,234. A sum of Rs. 1,28,451 was spent on construction and repairs of building and on works of public utility, such as water supply, drainage, roads and causeways. The temples at Belur and Halebid were renovated at an additional cost of Rs. 14,000, total grants sanctioned for the purpose to the end of June 1941 being Rs. 82,450.

Chattram Savings Fund.

524. The Chattram Savings Fund started with an opening balance of Rs. 25,056. The income and expenditure were Rs, 70,065 and Rs. 79,546 respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 15,576. The fund had investments to the extent of Rs. 2,52,200.

Prince Gulam Muhammed Charity Fund.

525. One hundred and one Muslims, 51 Christians and 21 Brahmins were granted allowances. The income, including the opening balance of Rs. 4,955, was Rs. 9,082 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,372, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,710.

Grants-in-aid and Endowments.

526. An aggregate sum of Rs. 1,27,139 was received by way of endowments. The grants-in-aid to Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore, the Girdle Stone Home for Incurables, the Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha at Melkote, and Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Pathasala, Bangalore, the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, Mysore, the Asakta Poshaka Sabha, Bangalore, the Labourers' Fellowship Settlement, Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Child Welfare Trust, Mysore, Special Section

of the Mahila Seva Samaj, Bangalore, and the Seva Sadan, Bangalore, were continued. Grants-in-aid to the Indian Red Cross Society, Mysore State Branch, Bangalore, the St. John's Ambulance Association, Bangalore, and the institutes for the relief of the infirm and destitutes at Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Kolar continued to be made. Grant-in-aid to the Gurukula Seva Sangha at Kengeri was newly sanctioned.

527. The total strength of the Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, was 56 (57). The number of scholarships in force was 50 (48). One lakh eighty-six thousand four hundred and ninety (1,53,154) outpatients and 352 (224) in-patients were treated in the Ayurvedic section and 227,572 (239,719) out-patients and 361 (256) in-patients in the Unani section of the Hospital.

Sanskrit College and Schools.

528. The Sanskrit College, Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Pathasala and the other Veda Pathasalas in the State continued to be popular.

529. Improvement works to the extent of Rs. 10,000 to the Mysore State Chattram Buildings at Tirupathi were executed during the year.

530. A new chattram was constructed for the use of the Non-Brahmin pilgrims on Tirumalai Hills.

531. Sanction has been accorded to the acquisition of the lands required for the construction of the Pucca Ghat at Benares and estimates for Rs. 75,000 for the construction of the same have been called for. A grant of Rs. 8,700 was sanctioned for the acquisition of a portion of the land in Katcha Ghat at Benares.

(ii) Archæology.

Exploration.

532. Among the ancient sites and monuments studied were those at Gudibanda, Devaragudipalli, Sadali, Betamangala, Hungunda, Madivala, Markandesvarabetta, Sivarapatna, Kolar, Narasapura, Hoskote, Nandagudi, Bellur, Anandapuram, Hosagunda, Gauja, Shikarpur, Belgami, Talgunda, Bandalike, Chikkamagadi Malavalli, Kubatur, Bharangi, Kuppagadde, Udri, Sorab, Chandraguthi, Ikkeri, and Keladi. In the neighbourhood of the Kolar Gold Field a wide field of cromlechs was discovered. The existence of cromlechs here like those met with at

Brahmagiri suggests the possibility of there having been a pre-historic iron age town in the vicinity. The caves found round about Sitigudda near Hungunda Patna appear to have been the dwelling places of Neolithic man. In front of the Sitigudda cave a neolithic celt was picked up and near by several cup-like depressions on the rocks were discovered.

533. Monuments belonging to the Rashtrakuta period have been discovered in parts of the Shimoga District. These seem to throw light on the reconstruction of the early history of architecture and sculpture in Mysore. The Vijayendra temple at Bethamangala is a monument of the tenth century A. D. At Sivarapatna, the Someshwara temple appears to belong to the time of Sripurasha, a Ganga King (C. 753 A. D.). At Madivala, the Svayambhuvesvara temple is a structure with Hoyasala and Dravidian features built during the days of Ilavanjiraya, grandfather of Ilvanji Vasudevaraya, the builder of the Someshwara temple at Kurudumale. The Markendeshwara temple near Vakkalari is a monument of the Dravidian style.

Conservation.

534. Proposals for further renovation work at Belur and Halebid are under consideration. Arrangements have been made to prepare a Bhaktavigraha statue of His late Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur IV in panchaloha and instal it at the Belur temple. In connection with the conservation of the Gomateswara colossus at Sravanabelagola, it was decided that experiments be conducted with venyl acetate at Bangalore and Sravanabelagola on stones similar in quality to that of the image. The estimates of the following ancient monuments in the State were passed :—

1. Srikantheswara temple at Nanjangud.
2. The temples at Bellur.
3. The temples at Kudli.
4. The temples at Hosabudnur.
5. Kailaseswara temple at Dodmalur.
6. Fort at Chitaldrug.
7. Honda at Santebennur.
8. Tripurantaka temple at Belgami.
9. The temples at Kolar.

Epigraphy.

535. About sixty inscriptions were collected during the year of which 4 are copper-plate records and the rest stone epigraphs. Of these, one is a copper-plate record from Kondarahalli, Hoskote taluk, issued in the 39th regnal year of the Ganga King Durvinita by Kongani Muttrasar and recording the grant of the village Saligrama to a Brahman named Bhutasarma. Another copper-plate belonging to the village Vadangal, Pavagada taluk, records the creation of an agrahar named Bukkarayapura by Bommana, under the orders of Prince Bhupati Vodeyar, son of Bukka II. A third copper-plate grant from the village Choleyanahalli in Gudibanda taluk (dated S. 1357) records the gift of the village Cholireddipalli, renaming it Tryambakapura Agrahara, to some Brahmans by the King Devaraya II of Vijayanagar. The fourth copper-plate record is of the reign of King Harihara II and mentions the Governor of Gova, named Bachanna Vodeyar or Bhaskara, who also granted an agrahara village named Kanvapura.

536. Of the stone records, one mentions the names of Vikramaditya, the Chalukya King and Konguni Arasa, the Ganga king, engaged in a fight with the Pallavas (Kaduvetti). This stone record comes from Jangamara-halli in Pavagada taluk. Another stone record found at Bechirakh Devalapura in Kolar taluk belongs to the reign of the Vijayanagar king Sadasiva and records some grant made for the temple of Markendesvara by Sitapaka Malupa Vodeyar. The record is dated S. 1499. Another stone record found at Belur records the gift of some lands to the guru Surendratirthasripada of Belur for the worship of the God Rama and the maintenance of his mutt by Gundappadannayaka under the directions of Teppada Naganna Vodeyar, subordinate of Harihara II—1398 A. D.

Numismatics.

537. A few coins were acquired for the office Museum from Gwalior, Lucknow, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, etc. Some treasure-trove coins discovered near Mulbagal were scrutinised. The coins of the Satavahana period discovered at the Chandravalli excavations were further studied and classified. A note on the East Chalukya coins in the possession of the Department was prepared.

Manuscripts.

538. A manuscript entitled the "Kodagina-Kaifiyat" in Kannada was examined, bearing the signature in English of Virarajendra, the Raja of Coorg. It throws light on the battles fought between Tippu and the English during 1798-99 and on the conditions of Mysore during the Fourth Mysore War. A review of the manuscript has been prepared for publication.

Library

539. About 54 books were acquired for the Library and one set of five copper-plates and six coins for the office Museum.

Publications.

540. The Annual Reports of the Department for 1938, 1939 and 1940 were published. Kannada versions of the Guide books to Talkad, Belur, Halebid and Seringapatam were prepared.

(iii) Government Press.

Plant and Stores.

541. The value of the plant at the Central Press was Rs. 3,16,180 (Rs. 2,72,569) and of that at the Branch Press at Mysore Rs. 73,781 (Rs. 71,450) at the close of the year.

Finance.

542. The miscellaneous cash receipts amounted to Rs. 80,275 (Rs. 66,734). In addition, book-adjustments to the extent of Rs. 37,761 were effected, of which the sum of Rs. 36,552 represents the amount paid by the Education Department for printing school books. The expenditure on the Central and the Branch Presses was Rs. 2,05,890 (Rs. 2,32,155) and Rs. 36,460 (Rs. 36,080), respectively.

The Mysore Gazette.

543. The receipts realised on account of subscriptions to the *Mysore Gazette*, advertisements and work done for local boards, municipalities and private individuals amounted to Rs. 7,967 (Rs. 9,213). The cost of printing the *Gazette* amounted to Rs. 63,129 (Rs. 55,536).

The Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

544. The Government Central Book Depot stocked for sale official, educational and University publications, books published by the Palace, the Publicity Office, and the Indian Red Cross Society and the High Court Reports. Retail sales of official publications were made through the Depot and through agencies and branch depots. The amount realised by the sale of books was Rs. 55,087 (Rs. 61,286).

(iv) Stationery.

545. The value of the stock in the Stationery Depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,33,348 (Rs. 1,38,887) and the value of the additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 3,64,847 (Rs. 2,44,288). The value of the issues to the several offices amounted to Rs. 3,14,572 (Rs. 2,49,825), which includes the cost of paper and other materials supplied to the Central and the Branch Presses. Out of the articles of stationery and paper purchased, goods of the value of Rs. 3,01,368 (Rs. 1,84,652) were of Mysore manufacture and goods of the value of Rs. 27,260 (Rs. 7,055) of Indian manufacture. The bulk of the requirements of the Stationery Depot was purchased from the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati. The indents for locally manufactured articles of stationery included cotton tags, rulers and *tablak* thread from the Central Jail, Bangalore, liquid gum and "quick-fix" from the Government Soap Factory, blue-black and red-ink powders from the Desi Ink Works, Bangalore, cotton tags from the Institute of Home and Cottage Industries, Mysore, penknives and scissors from the Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan, *tablak* thread from the Central Institute for Defectives, Mysore, pen-holders and paper-weights from the Government Industrial School, Channapatna, sealing wax from the Government Lac Factory, Mysore, bakelite inkstands from the Government Electric Factory, Bangalore, typewriting ribbons from the Khoday Ribbon Manufacturing Company, Bangalore, candles from Messrs. Deen & Co., Bangalore, and *kora* long cloth manufactured by the Minerva Mills, Ltd., Bangalore.

(v) Meteorology.

546. There were six observatories, one of the first class located at Bangalore, two of the second class situated at Mysore and Chitaldrug, one of the third class at Hassan and two of the fourth class at Balehonnur Coffee Farm and Nandi Hills. There were seven other minor meteorological stations located at Mandya, Hiriyur, Tumkur, Kolar, Shimoga, Mudigere and Chickmagalur for collecting data of temperature and humidity at these places. There were also meteorological stations at Bhadravathi and Hessarghatta Observatories.

Fruit Research Station for recording temperature, humidity and rainfall.

547. The first class observatory at Bangalore is equipped with autographic instruments for recording pressure, temperature of air in shade, wind velocity and direction, rainfall and hours of bright sunshine and an electrometer for recording atmospheric potential. There is also the usual set of instruments read by the eye. Balloon observations were carried on daily. The second class observatories at Mysore and Chitaldrug recorded and telegraphed daily to Poona observations of pressure, temperature, wind velocity and direction, rainfall at 8 hours local time and 17 hours Indian Standard Time for use in the daily forecast and the publication of the daily weather report. Observations taken at the other stations were daily reported to Bangalore by post. Observations of pilot balloons with theodolite were taken both in the mornings and evenings. The results of the morning observations were daily telegraphed to Poona and Calcutta and the results of the evening observations were telegraphed to Poona.

Raingauge stations.

548. Two new raingauge stations were opened. The number of raingauge stations at the end of the year was 256 (254). Two hundred and fifty of these were inspected and the recording work of most of them was found to be satisfactory.

Finance.

549. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 17,471 (Rs. 17,315).

(vi) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

Government Botanical Gardens, the Lal-Bagh.

550. The several sections of the gardens were well maintained. Several improvements were made.

Fruit cultivation.

551. The work on fruit culture was carried on in the Central Fruit Nursery, Government Botanical Gardens, Bangalore, in Krishnarajsagar Orchard and in the Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta. Fruit plants, numbering 1,291, consisting chiefly of apples and orange plants were imported from Australia and supplied to fruit growers.

Central Fruit Nursery, Bangalore.

552. Seedlings of Mango, Guava, Pomegranate, Roseapple and Rough Lemon were raised, duly selecting fruits of superior quality for seed purposes.

553. Bananas.—The varieties Cavendish, Gros Michel, Ladys Finger and Mons Marie imported from Australia were planted.

Krishnarajasagar Orchard

554. Many kinds of exotic and indigenous plants were put down. Among the several fruit plants under trial, Apple, Sapodilla, Banana, Pineapple, Bangalore Grape, Fig and Mango did well.

Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta.

555. The Fruit Research Station which is partly financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is now in its third year.

Ganjam Fig Scheme.

556. Technical advice regarding cultivation, irrigation and manuring, control of pests and diseases was given.

557. The services of the four District Horticultural Inspectors of Bangalore, Hassan, Kolar and Mandya were availed of by private growers, village panchayets, District Boards and Municipalities, for layout of parks and gardens, treatment of plant diseases and technical advice in the management of orchards.

558. A scientific section was run at the Horticultural show. Important economic plants such as those yielding timber, dye, tan and gum, medicinal plants and fodder grass were exhibited. Tools, seeds, manures, insecticides, fungicides, botanical and entomological drawings were also exhibited. The domestic fruit preservation outfit and preserved fruits such as mangoes and pineapples, apple jam, guava jelly, orange marmalade, grape juice, etc., were displayed. Methods of preservation of fruits were demonstrated to the visitors and pamphlets on the subject were distributed.

Vegetable and fodder cultivation.

559. The work on vegetable culture was carried on in the Government Horticultural Farm, Bangalore. Information on cultural details of several kinds of foreign and Indian vegetables and useful fodders was given to the public.

560. The cultivation of Rhodes grass was continued on an area of 22 acres. Guinea grass and Elephant grass were grown on small plots for demonstration and distribution purposes. Napier grass grew luxuriantly. A small plot of this was kept for demonstration purposes.

561. Out of the vegetable crops grown, brinjal, cucumber, beans, peas, knol-kohl and carrot suffered for a time partly from stagnation of water. The income of the

MISCELLANEOUS

Horticultural farm was Rs. 16,612 and the expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 11,100.

Horticulture.

562. The Mysore Horticultural Society maintained its popularity; and the summer Horticultural Show was held in August 1940. Thirty-two gardens competed in the garden competition held in July 1940. The exhibits in all classes were of a high standard. The Horticultural School continued to function.

Other parks and gardens.

563. The Cubbon Park maintained its popularity as a place of public resort throughout the year. The formal gardens around the Public Offices, Band Stand, Seshadri Hall, King Edward Statue, His Highness late Chamarajendra Wadiyar Statue, and the Museum were maintained in good condition, by weeding, manuring, mowing and rolling the lawns, by keeping the shrubs, hedges and topiary plants properly clipped and planting suitable seasonable annuals in beds. The long Canna beds along the Seshadri Road were in bloom throughout the year. The park made a good Show and attracted large crowds.

564. The shape of the Bougainvillea hedge in front of the Public Offices which was plain was altered to give a wavy appearance, clipped Polyalthia trees standing out at the loops. The footpath on the eastern side of the main road leading from the fountain behind the Museum to the Queen Statue was cement-concreted. The Karaga pond was enlarged and deepened to stock more water. The low marshy area around the pond was improved by filling in soil dug out of the pond. The small rockeries around the Java-fig avenue behind the Museum were improved.

565. The cast iron foot-valve of the pump of the Karaga pond was renewed. The central drum of the Fairy Fountain which was leaky was got welded in the Government Central Industrial Workshop.

Nandidrug Hill Station.

566. The Nandidrug Hill Station continued to be popular as a health resort in summer. The total rainfall during the year was 34·03 (36·18) inches. The total number of visitors was 6,333 (4,325). Apart from health-seeking visitors, a large number of pilgrims, sight-seers, holiday-makers and excursionists visited this historic hill. The total income was Rs. 5,667 (Rs. 5,156) and the expenditure Rs. 11,012.

MISCELLANEOUS

Finance.

567. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,19,359 and the income amounted to Rs. 30,683.

(vii) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

568. There were 177 printing presses, including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, of which 121 took up only job work. Five newspapers and 81 periodicals were current. Of the newspapers, four were in Kannada and one in Urdu. Of the periodicals, 38 were in English, 42 in Kannada and one in Urdu. Most of the periodicals were monthlies and dealt with subjects of general and public interest.

(viii) Libraries.

Educational Libraries.

569. The total number of volumes at the close of the year in the Libraries attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction was 5,909 (5,784). The number of books lent out was 526 (436).

The Public Libraries, Bangalore and Mysore.

570. The Public Library at Bangalore had 624 (608) members on its rolls at the end of the year. It realised a gross income of Rs. 14,053 (Rs. 13,083) inclusive of subscriptions amounting to Rs. 7,002 (Rs. 6,000) and issued 21,508 (21,361) books. One lakh seven thousand three hundred and fifty-two (122,640) persons visited the Library.

571. The Public Library at Mysore had 131 (117) members on its rolls and realised an income of Rs. 7,377 (Rs. 6,506) inclusive of subscriptions amounting to Rs, 1,265 (Rs. 1,179). It issued 31,319 (29,538) books and was visited by 94,396 (85,566) persons.

(ix) Stores Purchase Committee.

Purchase.

572. The total value of the purchases arranged for by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several Departments of Government, both from firms in India and abroad amounted to Rs. 48,10,160 (Rs. 63,28,948). The value of the orders placed with firms in India amounted to Rs. 30,68,000 (Rs. 38,97,539). Of the orders placed with firms in foreign countries, the value of stores obtained through the Trade Commissioner was £46,863 (£58,150). The other foreign purchases were made by the Committee

either direct from firms abroad or through their agents or branch offices in India.

Inspections. **573.** Inspections of all railway materials obtained abroad was arranged through Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, London. Messrs. Best and Co. Ltd., Madras, continued to be agents for the clearing and forwarding of Government stores imported through the Madras Harbour and also for handling Government consignments to foreign countries. In the case of materials such as cotton putties, coconut oil and groundnut oil, castor oil and inks, provision was made for the acceptance of supplies only after getting the representative samples tested at the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory. Samples of paper and stationery articles, clothing and uniform articles and paints were examined before contracts were placed. Khaki drill and railway materials such as switches and crossings were also got inspected by the staff of the Industries and Commerce Department.

Expenditure. **574.** The expenditure incurred on account of the agency of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, the contribution towards the Trade Commissioner's Office in London and on account of the Stores Purchase Committee totalled Rs. 36,511 which formed 0·76 (0·56) per cent of the amount of the purchases made.

(x) Central Recruitment Board.

575. The number of non-gazetted appointments in the various offices on 30th June 1941 was 26,720. Of these, 11,689 were held by Brahmins and the remaining 15,031 by members of Backward communities, showing percentages of 43·75 and 56·25 respectively. Candidates for the posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons were selected during the year by a committee consisting of the Chairman, Central Recruitment Board, Secretary to Government, Development Department and the Senior Surgeon in Mysore.

576. Excluding the appointments made by the appointing officers from the several approved lists of candidates issued by the Central Recruitment Board under the revised rules of recruitment, 602 individual vacancies were advertised including 92 which were subsequently cancelled or re-advertised. Reports of appointments made were received

in the case of 469 vacancies and these show that 117 appointments were given to Brahmin applicants against 352 to candidates of Backward Communities.

577. A meeting of the Board was held during the year. The Public Service Commissioner was appointed Chairman of the Central Recruitment Board with effect from 1st February 1941. The term of the Board which had expired was extended pending orders on the new rules of recruitment proposed by the Public Service Commissioner.

BANGALORE
23rd April 1942

M. G. MEHKRI,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1940-41.

No.	Name of Officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	*Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.	Dewan of Mysore	1-5-26	31-5-41	On privilege leave from 18th to 28th November 1940. Was absent from the State— (i) on a visit to Dharwar, Belgaum, Sangli and Aundh from 5th to 11th December 1940. (ii) on a visit to Delhi from 15th January to 2nd February 1941 and from 4th to 15th March 1941. Retired from 1st June 1941.
2	*Rajamantrapravina* Mr. N. Madhava Rau, B.A., B.L.	First Member of Council. Dewan of Mysore.	1-1-39 1-6-41	31-5-41	Was in charge of the current duties of the Dewan from 18th to 28th November 1940, from 5th to 11th December 1940, from 15th January to 2nd February 1941 and from 4th to 15th March 1941.
3	*Rajamantrapravina* Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, B.A.	Second Member of Council. Minister for Finance and Revenue.	17-11-38 5-6-41	4-6-41 ...	
4	*Rajasevaprasakta* Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, B.A.	Minister for Law	6-6-41	...	
5	Mr. J. Mohamed Imam, B.A., B.L.	Minister for Education.	6-6-41	...	
6	Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L.	Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health	6-6-41	...	
7	Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, B.A., LL.B.	President of the Legislative Council.	5-6-41	...	
8	Sir D'Arcy Reilly, I. C. S. (Retired).	Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore.	1-8-34	...	On privilege leave from 18th to 29th October 1940.
9	*Adl-ul-Mulk* Mr. C. Abdul Ghani, B.A., B.L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	2-11-36	...	Acted as Chief Justice from 18th to 29th October 1940.
10	*Rajadharmaprasakta* Mr. A. R. Nageswara Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	16-11-36	...	On privilege leave for one day on the 23rd December 1940.
11	Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	10-6-38	...	
12	Mr. S. Venkataranga Iyengar, B.A., LL.M.	Acting Judge, High Court of Mysore. Temporary do	16-1-40 15-2-40	14-2-40 ...	
13	Mr. C. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Temporary Judge, High Court of Mysore.	15-2-40	...	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1940-41.

Serial No.	No. and year of Act	Short Title	Whether adopted from British Indian Act	Date of introduction
1	XIX of 1940	The Mysore Duty on Gold Act ...	No	6th July 1940.
2	XX of 1940	The Mysore Sales of Motor Spirits Taxation Act.	Yes	9th July 1940.
3	XXI of 1940	The Mysore Land Revenue (Amendment) Act.	No	Do
4	XXII of 1940	The Sugar (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act.	Yes	Do
5	XXIII of 1940	The Mysore Arms (Amendment) Act ...	...	Do
6	XXIV of 1940	The Mysore Coffee Cess (Amendment) Act.	...	15th July 1940.
7	XXV of 1940	The Mysore Registration (Amendment) Act.	...	Do
8	XXVI of 1940	The Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Act.	...	Do
9	XXVII of 1940	The Civic Guards (Emergency) Act ...	Yes	5th November 1940.
10	XXVIII of 1940	The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Emergency) Act.	Yes	20th Dec. 1940
11	I of 1941	The Mysore Election Offences and Inquiries Act.	Yes	27th January 1941.
12	II of 1941	The Mysore Rubber Control Act ...	Yes	Do
13	III of 1941	The Mysore Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act.	No	Do
14	IV of 1941	The Advocate-General (Designation) Act.	No	Do
15	V of 1941	The Contempt of Courts (Amendment) Act.	...	Do
16	VI of 1941	The Mysore Elementary Education Act.	...	12th February 1941.
17	VII of 1941	The Matches Excise Duty (Amendment) Emergency Act.	Yes	1st March 1941.
18	VIII of 1941	The Mysore European British Subjects Reinstatement (Emergency) Act.	Yes	29th March 1941.
19	IX of 1941	The Sale of Goods (Amendment) Emergency Act.	Yes	5th May 1941.
20	X of 1941	The Civic Guards (Emergency Continuance) Act.	...	1st June 1941.
21	XI of 1941	The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Emergency Continuance) Act.	...	20th June 1941.
22	XII of 1941	The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Emergency) (Amendment) Act.	Yes	Do

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Mysore State for the year 1940-41.

Unit of service	Number of fighting officers and men: At the end of last year	Recruited during the year, including transfers, etc.	Casualties: Died	Casualties: Invalided	Casualties: Discharged during the year	At the end of the current year	Details of forces at the end of the current year: Number of Battalions, Regiments or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men: State officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men	Total cost on account of pay and allowances, etc., of the forces, including the followers	Arms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	115	71	...	...	72	114	1 Training Squadron.	...	2	3	19	90	Rs. 93,478	M. L. E. H. V. rifles, lances and swords.
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry ...	874	600	...	...	186	1,288	1 Active Battalion. 1 Garrison Duty Battalion and 1 Training Company.	4 V.Gs. and 12 L.Gs.	15	27+ (17 Cadets) ...	165 ...	1,064 ...	4,86,520 ...	M. L. E. H. V. and E. Y. rifles and ·410 Muskets.
Mysore Lancers ...	495	207	2	8	206	486	1 Duty Company 1 Regiment.	4 V. Gs.	11	16	72	886	5,02,995	M. L. E. H. V. rifles, Lances and Swords.
Mysore Mechanical Transport Corps.	12	1	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	6	6	29,557	
Total ...	1,496	879	2	8	464	1,901	...	20	28	47 + (17 cadets)	262	15,46	10,62,550	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1940-41.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishment			Reward		Education		Remarks
				Dis-missed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
Inspector-General of Police ...	1	Rs. 1,700 (personal)									
District Superintendents of Police	16	Rs. 500—50—600; Rs. 250—25—450; Rs. 250—40/2—450.									
Assistant Superintendents of Police	8	Rs. 200—10—250.									
Probationary Asst. Superintendents of Police.	2	Rs. 100 ...									
Police Inspectors	104	Rs. 150; 125 and 100.									
Sub-Inspectors of Police ...	201	Rs. 80; 70; 60 and 50.	Rs. 22,33,800	27	1,035	7	...	1,883	5,320	1,377	
European Sergeants	5	Rs. 50—5—80 ...									
European Head Constables ...	11	Rs. 30—2/2—32—1—40.									
Jamedars	51	Rs. 35 and 32 ...									
Subedar-Majors	3	Rs. 40—2½—2—50.									
Subedars	9	Rs. 30—1—35 ...									
Daffedars	595	Rs. 30; 27; 25; 23 & 21.									
Havildars	31	Rs. 25 ...									
Naiks	51	Rs. 23 ...									
Constables	5,719	Rs. 18; 17; 16 and 15									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1940-41.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore State ...	31,694	27,808	32,402	27,565	27,343	23,091	22,725	19,547	4,618	3,544	70·1	70·9	83·1	84·6	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1940-41.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Mysore State	2,40,285 0 0	2,51,266 9 7	95,952 0 0	1,05,688 11 8	39·9	42·6	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1940-41.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562, Cr. P. C.	Total		
										Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.																		
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																		
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	3	6	5	5	12	6	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
6	469 A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice ...	17	29	46	40	37	57	22	2	18	...	...	1	...	1	22	13	..
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	76	67	143	216	105	1,053	124	...	76	...	8	37	...	...	121	468	..
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	3	3	1	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	96	104	200	265	150	1,126	155	2	101	...	8	39	...	2	152	486	...
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.																		
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	52	96	148	111	97	227	50	...	22	...	6	...	...	...	28	94	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	5	14	19	10	14	21	5	1	4	..	...	...	...	...	5	8	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	10	14	24	16	18	38	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	21	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	4	7	11	16	9	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
	...	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	13	22	35	23	26	15	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	4	7	2	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	7	60	67	51	56	47	31	6	2	...	...	3	...	20	31	8	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	44	122	166	121	127	308	20	...	13	1	2	4	...	...	20	170	...
	...	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	6	10	6	7	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
	...	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	107	307	414	303	306	698	64	2	18	3	2	38	...	1	64	321	...
	...	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371. ...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	36	73	109	79	82	102	35	...	33	...	1	...	...	1	35	29	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	2	3	5	6	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
22(a)	353, 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	36	58	94	80	70	160	30	...	10	...	...	19	...	1	30	90	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement.	25	69	94	74	70	127	19	2	10	1	...	6	...	...	19	77	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	33	55	88	54	62	56	18	...	...	...	2	15	...	1	18	21	...
		Total ...	378	906	1,284	952	947	1,827	293	12	128	5	13	85	...	28	271	852	...
		Carried over ...	474	1,010	1,484	1,217	1,097	2,953	448	14	229	5	21	124	...	30	423	1,338	...

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1940-41.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of imprisonment: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Released by Magistrate and Police	Withdrawn and Compounded	Transferred	Police pending	Other wise Disposed off	Evading arrest
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.																				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	469A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	...	3	7	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	1	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	5	6	6	35	7	23	2	...	...	1	2	277	4	180	...	...	...	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	9	14	9	39	9	26	2	3	...	1	2	299	5	181	...	...	...	...
	Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.																				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	...	...	...	...	8	8	5	2	3	2	21	1	53	22	3	1	3	1	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	377 ..	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306 and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	1	1	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	3	1	4	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	67	13	35	...	3	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	3	5	4	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	156	8	147	...	...	2	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373, and 371. ...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	...	6	2	4	15	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	8	26	4	..	...	...	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
22(a)	353, 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	...	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	8	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongful confinement.	...	4	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	3	1	...	...	...
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	26	12	17	51	18	13	8	8	5	21	1	380	84	204	3	7	4	...
		Carried over ...	...	35	26	26	90	27	39	10	11	5	22	3	679	89	585	3	7	4	...

APPENDIX VII—*contd.*

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1940-41.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
										Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine							
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total					Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562, Cr. P. C.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	17	18	19
		Brought forward ...	474	1,010	1,484	1,217	1,097	2,953	448	14	229	5	21	124	...	30	423	1,338	...
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.																	
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	7	11	18	22	15	88	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	26	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery ...	28	51	79	75	60	71	24	...	20	2	1	1	...	...	24	33	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	22	38	60	70	44	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	19	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	16	34	50	27	36	47	7	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	7	28	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	802	1,748	2,550	2,077	1,913	1,142	526	11	454	...	14	2	6	39	526	300	...
		Attempt ...																	
30	311, 400 and 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	6	28	34	45	26	18	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...
		Attempt ..	1	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	882	1,910	2,792	2,316	2,095	1,402	589	11	508	2	15	6	6	41	589	407	...
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.																	
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	15	47	62	50	46	109	7	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	7	63	...
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	35	36	71	47	60	50	18	...	3	...	1	13	...	1	18	20	...
		Total ...	50	83	133	97	106	159	25	...	5	...	1	18	...	1	25	83	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.																	
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft of cattle ...	149	516	665	680	491	560	264	8	200	3	15	21	...	17	264	172	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Theft ordinary ...	995	3,169	4,164	3,656	3,426	2,248	1,324	58	903	5	21	81	50	206	1,324	535	...
		Attempt ...	...	3	3	2	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	175	270	445	336	321	261	129	10	56	3	28	16	...	16	129	62	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	11	28	39	38	30	87	16	...	8	...	1	5	...	2	16	10	...
36	419 and 420 ...	Cheating ...	34	82	116	99	73	106	27	1	16	2	1	5	2	...	27	38	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	48	148	196	173	143	349	45	2	12	...	3	28	...	...	45	166	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	461 and 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles ...	2	4	6	8	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,414	4,220	5,634	4,992	4,491	3,562	1,808	79	1,196	13	69	156	53	242	1,808	984	...
		Total of classes I to V ...	2,820	7,223	10,043	8,622	7,789	8,076	2,870	104	1,938	20	106	304	70	303	2,845	2,812	...
39	225 to 297	*Class VI* Other offences not specified above	105	261	366	350	297	382	237	38	45	2	12	124	...	16	237	60	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws	Offences against religion ...	3	6	9	6	7	8	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	...
		Public nuisances ...	3	7	10	11	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
41	......	Offences under Mysore Arms Act ...	47	133	180	183	146	160	120	...	1	...	...	119	...	...	120	13	...
42	......	Offences under Security Sections... ...	30	129	159	117	126	365	106	18	77	...	...	...	...	11	106	91	...
		Offences under C. T. Act ...	49	127	176	145	112	103	75	3	72	...	...	...	...	...	75	3	...
		* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	889	16,026	16,865	18,364	16,041	18,469	16,135	...	...	...	...	16,135	...	...	16,135	562	...
		Total ...	10,076	16,689	17,765	19,176	16,735	19,489	16,677	59	196	2	13	16,380	...	27	16,677	732	...
		Grand Total ...	3,896	23,912	27,808	27,798	24,524	27,565	19,547	163	2,134	22	119	16,684	70	330	19,522	3,544	...

APPENDIX VII—*concld.*

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1940-41.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of imprisonment: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Released by Magistrate and Police	Withdrawn and Compounded	Transferred	Police Pending	Otherwise disposed off	Evading arrest
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
		Brought Forward.	...	35	26	26	90	27	39	10	11	5	22	3	679	89	385	3	7	4	...
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.																			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	...	...	...	18	1	21	...	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	...	2	1	...	9	...	1	7	...	3	...	...	9	4	1	...	...	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	59	98	71	128	38	65	12	2	6	...	...	154	147	7	5	2	1	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	1	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	61	100	71	145	39	68	26	17	9	...	...	206	155	37	5	2	1	...
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.																			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	13	..	...	...	...
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	...	...	2	...
		Total ...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	16	...	...	2	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.																			
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	...	59	34	32	80	8	10	1	2	...	...	...	91	14	...	15	1	3	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Theft ordinary	...	277	166	104	242	87	68	33	6	4	...	...	265	82	9	12	10	6	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	26	20	9	32	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	47	2	15	2	1	3	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	2	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...
36	419 and 420	Cheating	...	3	5	1	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	4	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	13	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	5	42	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	380	230	149	363	103	85	35	8	4	...	...	538	107	71	29	13	12	...
		Total of classes I to V ...	...	476	359	247	600	169	192	71	36	18	22	3	1,452	355	509	37	22	19	...
		Class VI																			
39	225 to 297 ...	Other offences not specified above	...	58	18	14	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	24	13	16	1	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Offences against religion ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Offences under Mysore Arms Act ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	22	...	4	...	...	1	...
		Offences under Security Sections ...	...	...	...	9	21	25	39	1	...	...	...	...	142	5	18	1	...	2	...
41	......	Offences under C. T. Act	...	18	4	6	38	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	5	...	...	1	...
42	......	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	973	...	739	...	39	21	...
		Total ...	...	77	23	29	66	29	42	1	...	...	...	...	1,187	32	779	17	40	25	...
		Grand Total ...	...	553	382	276	666	198	234	72	36	18	22	3	2,639	387	1,288	54	62	33	...

APPENDIX VIII—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1940-41.

Names of Courts	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Dealt with under Section 562, Cr. P. C.	Struck off under Cir. L. 144
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped etc.,			
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrants	On summons	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Courts of Session—																		
Bangalore	70	87	39	137	...	...	...	...	194	176	18	60	72	1	...	25	...	...
Mysore	51	54	77	103	...	...	...	...	195	180	14	93	61	...	...	12	...	...
Shimoga	41	44	9	68	...	...	...	...	117	77	..	31	39	...	...	7	...	...
Total ...	162	185	125	308	...	...	...	...	506	433	32	184	172	1	...	44	...	...
Courts of District Magistrates—																		
Bangalore	6	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...
Kolar	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mandya	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	3	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	4	4	...	4	...	...			8	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	32	20	...	19	...	2	...	...	47	21	...	1	18	...	1	...	1	...
Courts of other Magistrates—																		
Bangalore	11,355	8,789	1,399	2,640	686	4,472	2,430	...	14,799	11,627	1,251	2,263	6,467	56	8	1,125	113	344
Kolar	3,417	3,142	428	932	320	3,505	324	...	5,801	5,509	1,215	1,279	2,374	32	25	461	101	22
Tumkur	1,937	2,229	587	872	73	2,481	86	...	4,728	4.049	372	1,107	1,527	41	39	422	29	12
Mysore	8,421	7,822	901	1,349	2,122	5,742	...	...	11,412	10,114	877	1,974	6,445	58	62	554	73	76
Mandya	2,219	1,966	364	170	73	2,375	...	...	3,757	2,982	177	824	1,710	24	4	190	14	39
Hassan	2,514	1,893	565	411	370	1,985	105	...	3,858	3,436	...	1,683	1,238	25	7	476	7	...
Shimoga	2,644	3,442	681	302	226	2,885	1,061	...	4,328	5,155	664	1,114	2,611	32	59	592	80	53
Kadur	1,536	1,362	415	261	61	1,292	122	...	2,316	2,151	524	312	820	26	159	254	3	53
Chitaldrug	1,571	1,244	260	447	412	1,141	316		3,257	2,576	426	898	811	27	103	266	45	...
Total ...	35,614	31,889	5,600	7,384	4,343	25,878	4,394	...	54,256	47,599	6,006	11,464	24,003	316	466	4,340	415	599
Grand Total ...	35,808	32,094	5,725	7,711	4,343	25,880	4,394	...	54,809	48,053	6,038	11,639	24,193	317	467	4,384	416	599

APPENDIX IX—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1940-41.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases — Sentence — Applications rejected		Confirmed		Modified		Reversed	
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
High Court of Mysore	10	10	57	36	20	14	24	8
Total ...	10	10	57	36	20	14	24	8
Courts of Session.—								
Bangalore	10	6	193	192	41	36	47	26
Mysore	2	1	105	87	26	22	52	27
Shimoga	1	1	52	43	28	23	16	13
Total ...	13	8	350	322	95	81	115	66
Courts of District and other Magistrates—								
Bangalore	1	1	18	13	9	8	3	2
Kolar	2	2	8	8	5	5	17	13
Tumkur	...	...	35	21	5	4	8	5
Mysore	3	1	...	...	...	...	12	5
Mandya	...	...	5	2	1	1	...	...
Hassan	...	...	6	4	4	3	6	5
Shimoga	...	...	44	19	21	9	31	13
Kadur	3	3	3	3	3	3	14	6
Chitaldrug	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	10	8	120	71	48	33	91	49
Grand Total ...	33	26	527	429	163	128	230	123

APPENDIX IX—*concld.*

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases — Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending	
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
High Court of Mysore	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Courts of Session—								
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	1	1	37	28
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7
Shimoga	...	..	...	...	8	2	41	12
Total	...	...	...	...	9	3	86	47
Courts of District and other Magistrates—								
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Kolar	10	8	...	...	5	1	2	2
Tumkur	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5
Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total	10	8	...	...	7	3	30	18
Grand Total	10	8	...	...	18	8	116	65

APPENDIX X—(CIVIL).

Civil Work—Nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1940-41.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	10,130	8,149	20,427	19,920	848	717	31,167 (a)	28,434 (b)	23,018	20,413	8,149	8,021
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1,400	1,560	5,461	5,372	213	188	6,948 (c)	7,016 (d)	5,388	5,451	1,560	1,565
District Courts ...	132	105	73	57	3	6	208	168	103	80	105	88
Grand Total ...	11,662	9,814	25,961	25,349	1,064	911	38,323 (1)	35,618 (2)	28,509	25,944	9,814	9,674

(a) Excludes 238 transferred.
(b) ,, 352 ,,
(c) ,, 126 ,,
(d) ,, 104 ,,

(1) Excludes 364 transferred (a) and (c).
(2) ,, 456 ,, (b) and (d).

APPENDIX X—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Value	Suits on landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	39,45,564 6 10	1,321	16,906	1,693	11,162	6,330	1,225	617	...	586	7,417	5,812	370	6,814	39,19,607 6 3	142·8
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	14,47,151 0 10	35	5,271	66	3,181	1,926	3	193	48	21	2,282	1,711	71	1,387	16,82,845 3 2	100·4
District Courts ...	14,08,025 9 4	17	22	18	...	5	3	7	41	1	...	10	2	68	11,30,994 8 2	640·47
Grand Total ...	68,00,741 1 0	1,373	22,199	1,777	14,343	8,261	1,231	817	89	608	9,699	7,533	443	8,269	67,33,447 1 8	135·5

APPENDIX XI—(Civil).

Civil Work—Result of Applications for Execution of Decrees in the Civil Courts of the Mysore State during the year 1940–41.

Name of Courts	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total		
	Past year	Present year	Value for the present year	Past year	Present year	Value for the present year	Past year	Present year	Value for the present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Munsiffs' Courts	19,874	18,361	90,04,050 7 7	34,868	33,742	77,08,760 7 6	54,741 (a)	52,093	1,67,12,810 15 1
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	4,640	4,534	60,61,402 11 6	9,150	9,216	42,10,997 4 2	13,789 (b)	13,750	1,02,72,399 15 8
District Judges' Courts ...	280	242	40,66,816 13 2	412	414	19,34,124 15 10	692	656	60,00,941 13 0
Grand Total ...	24,794	23,127	19,182,270 0 3	44,430	43,372	1,38,53,882 11 6	69,222 (1)	66,499	3,29,86,152 11 9

Name of Courts	Disposed of			Closing balance			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for the present year	Past year	Present year	Value for the present year	Below six months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs' Courts	36,390	32,973	72,62,233 14 7	18,351	19,120	94,50,577 0 6	12,816	5,328	976
Subordinate Judges' Courts	9,255	9,026	41,11,094 4 4	4,534	4,724	61,61,305 11 4	3,217	1,361	146
District Judges' Courts	450	247	14,81,838 13 1	242	409	45,19,102 15 11	157	161	91
Grand Total ...	46,095	42,246	128,55,167 0 0	23,127	24,253	2,01,30,985 11 9	16,190	6,850	1,213

(a) Excludes 1 transferred.
(b) Excludes 1 transferred.

(1) Excludes 2 cases transferred (a) and (b).

APPENDIX XII—(Civil).

Statement showing the number and result of Appeals in the Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1940-41.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed		Total		Disposed of		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HIGH COURT OF MYSORE.											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Appeals from original decrees ...	228	258	169	154	397	412	139	139	258	273	5,96,250 0 7	9,55,722 14 11
Do appellate decrees ...	900	1,003	451	340	1,351	1,343	348	505	1,003	838	1,52,724 2 4	90,376 6 6
Do original orders ...	15	18	50	53	65	71	47	50	18	21	...	...
Do appellate orders ...	5	4	16	15	21	19	17	14	4	5	...	...
(High Court) Totals ...	1,148	1,283	686	562	1,834	1,845	551	708	1,283	1,137	7,48,974 2 11	10,46,099 5 5
APPEALS FROM DECREES.												
District Courts ...	499	336	583	646	628 (a)	637 (b)	292	222	336	415	3,50,425 3 10	3,48,595 12 2
Subordinate Courts ...	861	760	1,197	1,136	2,026 (c)	1886 (d)	1,266	1,090	760	796	1,38,697 15 5	1,97,682 5 10
APPEALS FROM ORDERS.												
District Courts ...	90	90	209	172	221 (e)	209 (f)	131	108	90	101	...	...
Subordinate Courts ...	95	99	266	249	356 (g)	346 (h)	257	246	99	100	...	...
Grand Total ...	2,683	2,568	2,941	2,765	5,065 (1)	4,923 (2)	2,497	2,374	2,568	2,549	12,38,097 6 2	15,92,377 7 5

(1) Excludes 559 transferred (a), (c), (e) and (g).
(2) Do 410 do (b), (d), (f) and (h).

APPENDIX XII—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	How disposed of												
	Confirmed		Reversed		Amended		Remanded		Compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
HIGH COURT OF MYSORE											Days	Days	
Appeals from original decrees ...	69	58	27	19	23	23	8	6	12	33	668·05	577·76	
Do appellate decrees ...	217	288	62	103	19	30	4	10	46	74	643·362	829·02	
Do original orders ...	28	36	10	8	1	1	2	1	6	4	156·61	} 128·17	
Do appellate orders ...	9	9	4	3	...	1	3	...	1	1			
(High Court) Totals ...	323	391	103	133	43	55	17	17	65	112	594·68	716·33	
APPEALS FROM DECREES.													
District Courts ...	152	128	34	34	42	18	13	16	51	26	463·04	431·01	
Subordinate Courts ...	702	552	249	258	166	140	82	85	67	55	345·29	319·6	
APPEALS FROM ORDERS.													
District Courts ...	64	51	20	24	5	3	8	5	34	25	174·19	246·6	
Subordinate Courts ...	136	118	74	74	4	11	15	16	28	27	186·9	176·1	
Grand Total ...	1,377	1,240	480	523	260	227	135	139	245	245	388·8	430·1	

(a) Excludes 454 transferred. (b) Excludes 345 transferred. (e) Excludes 78 transferred. (f) Excludes 53 transferred.
(c) Excludes 22 transferred. (d) Excludes 10 transferred. (g) Excludes 5 transferred. (h) Excludes 2 transferred.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the year 1940.

Station	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisons	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									Rs. a. p.		
Mysore State ...	1 Central Jail, Bangalore 1 Mysore Jail 6 District Lock-ups 1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Field. 27 Taluk Lock-ups	2,183	8,620	14,438	10,803	1439·79	1509·88	1,214	2,26,256-10-8	25	1

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Mysore State during the year 1940-41.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented: Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous	
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mysore State.	153,192	163,021	46,421	58,571	91,306	88,184	891	923	454	512	14,118	14,831

Name of State	Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Documents returned at the request of the party
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore State.	152,979	162,870	Rs. 4,19,76,816-9-5	Rs. 4,11,65,325-4-6	110	93	156	181	26

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1940-41.

Description	Past year: Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised			Present year: Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised			Remarks
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Mortgages	58,526	1,32,25,863	9	10	93,929	9	0	46,389	1,27,97,051	3	5	83,472	15	0	
Sales ...	88,061	1,97,75,788	12	8	1,43,886	0	0	91,271	2,14,94,442	1	10	1,53,383	0	0	
Wills ...	921	7,56,840	11	5	4,824	6	0	891	8,50,330	9	3	4,426	10	0	
Money Bonds.	624	2,68,761	15	9	1,224	0	0	337	1,21,056	4	5	654	4	0	
Miscellaneous.	14,694	71,38,070	8	8	42,363	10	0	14,091	67,15,936	6	6	38,628	4	0	
B. Returns	...	......			19,875	14	6	...	...			23,315	15	0	
Total ...	162,826	4,11,65,325	4	6	3,05,563	7	6	1,52,979	4,19,76,816	9	5	3,03,881	0	3	
Total expenditure.	...	......			1,76,276	15	0	...	...			1,84,700	3	2	
Net profit	...	......			1,29,286	8	6	...	...			1,19,180	13	1	

APPENDIX XVI.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1940-41.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1940	Receipts during 1939-40	Receipts during 1940-41	Total for 1940-41	Expenditure during 1939-40	Expenditure during 1940-41	Closing balance on 30th June 1941
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore City...	2,46,664	28,98,770	27,53,950	30,00,614	29,06,390	26,84,923	3,15,691
2	Channapatna ...	1,527	30,005	36,035	37,562	30,325	33,847	3,715
3	Dodballapur ...	6,692	36,341	40,602	47,294	31,827	44,691	2,603
4	Closepet ..	786	10,699	15,712	16,498	11,779	15,890	608
5	Devanhalli ...	228	13,636	8,964	9,192	13,632	9,148	44
6	Magadi ...	−875	9,472	13,291	12,326	11,166	11,505	821
7	Anekal ...	1,339	8,450	9,145	10,484	8,258	9,118	1,366
8	Kankanhalli ...	954	8,757	12,361	13,585	8,244	11,243	2,342
9	Nelamangala ...	1,052	6,677	7,028	8,080	6,307	6,480	1,600
10	Sarjapur ...	271	2,778	2,705	2,976	2,904	2,733	243
11	Hoskote ...	883	10,677	11,875	12,758	10,652	11,592	1,166
12	Tyamagondlu ...	826	3,825	4,505	5,330	3,750	4,485	845
13	Vadigenahalli ...	215	6,806	6,295	6,510	6,678	6,067	443
14	Yelahanka ...	1,229	6,792	7,627	8,856	6,991	7,037	1,819
	Total ...	1,61,791	30,53,685	29,30,274	31,92,065	30,58,903	28,58,759	3,33,306

KOLAR DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1940	Receipts during 1939-40	Receipts during 1940-41	Total for 1940-41	Expenditure during 1939-40	Expenditure during 1940-41	Closing balance on 30th June 1941
1	Kolar ...	5,484	52,658	86,778	92,202	54,642	87,689	4,523
2	Bowringpet ...	8,355	28,530	31,317	39,672	27,345	31,943	7,729
3	Malur ...	1,771	10,800	12,373	14,144	10,402	12,577	1,567
4	Mulbagal ...	1,572	11,295	10,935	12,507	12,421	8,348	4,159
5	Srinivaspur ...	930	5,192	5,966	6,896	5,095	6,126	770
6	Chintamani ...	2,709	37,078	41,226	43,935	35,458	42,192	1,743
7	Sidlaghatta ...	2,490	8,909	8,802	11,292	8,694	9,865	1,427
8	Chikballapur ...	18,000	55,545	36,985	54,985	46,980	41,284	13,701
9	Goribidnur ...	3,908	12,149	14,285	18,193	10,874	14,982	3,211
10	Bagepalli ...	1,152	2,108	2,019	3,171	1,957	2,322	849
11	Gudibanda ...	627	2,207	2,157	2,784	2,005	2,217	567
	Total ...	46,938	2,26,471	2,52,848	2,99,781	2,15,873	2,59,535	40,246

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Revenue and Expenditure in the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1940-41.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Serial No.	Name of Municipality	Receipts during: Opening Balance on 1st July 1940	Receipts during: 1939-40	Receipts during: 1940-41	Receipts during: Total for 1940-41	Expenditure during: 1939-40	Expenditure during: 1940-41	Closing Balance on 30th June 1941
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Tumkur ...	1,34,192	23,287	1,06,480	1,29,767	1,15,249	1,17,928	11,839
2	Madhugiri ...	13,001	1	17,257	17,258	13,040	16,664	594
3	Chiknaikanhalli	12,434	2,955	11,436	14,391	11,975	11,927	2,464
4	Sira ...	20,641	8,654	19,868	28,522	15,538	27,295	1,227
5	Gubbi ...	26,066	6,949	20,630	27,579	22,525	16,146	11,433
6	Tiptur ...	34,213	2,237	33,673	35,910	34,028	32,348	3,562
7	Pavagada ...	5,630	197	5,173	5,370	6,016	4,958	412
8	Kunigal ...	16,306	341	17,528	17,869	17,688	17,504	365
9	Kortagere ...	4,683	1,891	7,173	9,064	3,069	7,862	1,202
10	Turuvekere ...	6,194	552	6,757	7,309	5,969	5,896	1,413
	Total ...	2,73,360	47,064	2,45,975	2,93,039	2,45,097	2,58,528	34,511

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1940-41.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1940	Receipts during: 1939-40	Receipts during: 1940-41	Total for 1940-41	Expenditure during: 1939-40	Expenditure during: 1940-41	Closing Balance on 30th June 1941
	TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Mysore City ...	66,604	8,52,395	8,79,721	9,46,325	9,40,005	9,00,178	46,147
2	Nanjangud ...	12,983	40,124	97,941	1,10,874	37,177	1,09,002	1,872
3	Chamarajnagar	1,889	60,236	92,183	94,022	61,350	90,930	3,092
4	Hunsur ...	1,087	18,180	17,854	18,941	17,771	17,764	1,177
5	Gundlupet ...	2,401	12,798	15,514	17,915	13,987	13,998	3,917
	MINOR MUNICIPALITIES.							
6	Krishnaraja-nagar.	2,008	12,744	23,693	25,701	13,008	23,626	2,075
7	Mirle ...	2,786	3,261	2,475	5,261	3,991	2,129	3,132
8	Saligrama ...	3,004	5,159	5,290	8,294	6,733	4,997	3,297
9	T.-Narsipur ...	1,759	9,887	7,236	8,995	9,340	5,242	3,753
10	Mugur ...	2,134	7,388	3,299	5,433	6,375	3,173	2,260
11	Bannur ...	3,060	4,950	8,620	11,680	3,471	9,286	2,394
12	Talakad ...	1,886	3,031	3,749	5,635	2,129	3,465	2,170
13	Heggaddevan-kote.	743	1,693	3,034	3,777	1,844	1,973	1,804
14	Saragur ...	1,228	8,409	2,927	4,155	2,590	3,776	379
15	Periyapatna ...	2,509	5,841	7,835	10,344	6,947	7,494	2,850
16	Yelandur ...	1,644	2,876	3,424	5,068	3,693	3,906	1,162
17	Agara Mamballi	376	2,898	2,750	3,126	2,865	2,120	1,006
18	Ramasamudra...	1,566	2,524	4,073	5,639	2,091	2,476	3,163
	Total ...	1,09,617	10,49,394	11,81,568	12,91,185	11,35,367	12,05,535	85,650

MANDYA DISTRICT.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1940	Receipts during: 1939-40	Receipts during: 1940-41	Total for 1940-41	Expenditure during: 1939-40	Expenditure during: 1940-41	Closing Balance on 30th June 1941
1	Mandya ...	53,204	1,51,374	91,922	1,45,126	1,19,740	1,27,947	17,179
2	Malvalli ...	984	15,295	2,1545	22,529	16,090	17,677	4,852
3	Seringapatam ...	83	20,588	20,739	20,822	21,267	19,764	1,058
4	Nagamangala ...	1,307	5,946	7,831	9,138	4,841	7,757	1,381
5	French-Rocks ...	4,142	12,519	12,025	16,167	11,506	14,238	1,929
6	Melkote ...	364	4,227	5,765	6,129	4,766	5,840	289
7	Krishnarajpet	1,159	4,184	4,045	5,204	4,616	3,722	1,482
8	Maddur ...	2,136	12,418	7,974	10,110	12,616	8,681	1,429
9	Belakavadi ...	1,697	2,734	2,679	4,376	2,243	2,199	2,177
	Total ...	65,076	2,29,285	1,74,525	2,39,601	1,97,685	2,07,825	31,776

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Mysore State for the year 1940-41.

Month	July 1940	August 1940	September 1940	October 1940	November 1940	December 1940	January 1941	February 1941	March 1941	April 1941	May 1941	June 1941	Total for the year	Total for the past year	Average for the past five years	Remarks
Mysore State	6·68	6·52	3·33	6·89	5·54	0·67	0·04	0·09	0·08	1·76	2·92	5·41	39.93	42·75	35·75	Nil

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of Prices of Staple Food Grains in the Mysore State during the year 1940-41.

Quantity in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Articles	During June 1940		During June 1941		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	7	11	6	4	
2. Rice (best sort)	6	4	5	4	
3. Rice (common sort) ...	8	11	8	5	
4. Cholam	13	5	14	5	
5. Ragi	16	0	16	13	

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement of Expenditure for 1940-41 in the Public Works Department.

Fund, Major Finance and Service Heads	Outlay in 1940-41
State Funds. Service Heads.	Rs.
12. General Administration 4. Viceregal visit	...
23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue—	
Original works—Major	18,43,723
Do Minor	75,228
3 Restoration of Tanks	2,11,575
3A Improvement to Tanks	11,087
4 Repairs	1,41,610
5 Establishment	2,65,227
6 Tools and Plant	749
7 Suspense	8,835
Total 23—Irrigation Works	25,58,034
24. Civil Works—Original Works—	
1 Civil Buildings	8,00,175
2 Miscellaneous Public Improvements	21,410
3 Travellers' Bungalows	32,931
Deduct—Contributions	18,347
Total 24—Civil Works Original Works	8,36,169
24. Civil Works—Repairs.—	
1 Civil Building	2,33,091
2 Miscellaneous Public Improvements	878
3 Loss on stock	1,204
4 Travellers' Bungalows	13,094
5 Hill Stations	1,977
Deduct—Contributions	8,268
Total Repairs	2,41,976
Establishment	1,92,745
Tools and Plant	1,814
Suspense	3,385
Total 24--Civil Works	12,76,089
24 A. Communications—	
Original works—1 Roads	10,57,954
2 Bridges	2,32,853
Total Original Works	12,90,807
Repairs—1 Roads	9,57,343
2 Bridges	12,462
Deduct—Contribution	3,260
Total Repairs	9,66,545
Total Original Works and Repairs	22,57,352
Establishment	2,52,215
Tools and Plant	37,560
Total 24 A. Communications	25,46,927
26. Education—11 (A) Buildings.—	
Original works	1,77,300
Repairs	28,787
Establishment	20,746
Tools and Plant	59
Total 26 Education 11 (A) Buildings	2,26,892

APPENDIX XIX—*contd.*

Fund, Major Finance and Service Heads	Outlay in 1940-41
27. Agriculture—	Rs.
Repairs	15,293
Establishment	1,225
Total 27 Agriculture	16,518
30. Grants—	
(1) Bangalore City Improvement	3,38,815
(2) Improvement to water supply in towns	20,663
(3) Improvement to Towns and Minor Municipalities ...	306
(4) Charges of Well Boring Section	12,126
Establishment	25,947
Total 30 Grants for Public Improvements	3,97,245
31. Army—11 Military Works—	
Original Works	1,04,125
Repairs	30,900
Establishment	14,732
Tools and Plant	43
Total 31 Army 11 Military Works	1,49,800
38. Krishnarajsagar Water Works—	
Total works	11,40,261
Establishment	1,49,159
Tools and Plant	3,975
Suspense	12,127
Deduct—receipts on Capital accounts	1,28,502
Total 38 K.R.S. ...	11,77,020
XXV. K. R. S. Revenue Accounts	
Establishment	2,51,122
... ...	1,75,422
Total XXV K.R.S. ...	4,26,544
38—A. Hydro-Electric Works New Power Installation and Electrical Projects—Jog	
Works	13,86,404
Establishment	1,38,577
Tools and Plant	1,37,932
	16,62,913
Deduct— Receipts on Capital account	5,325
Total ...	16,57,588
38—B. Other irrigation works not charged to revenue ...	1,00,800
39—Industrial works—4 Chamarajasagara Water Works ...	62,287
XXX. Chamarajasagar Water Works—	
Revenue accounts—	
Original work—(i) Old	91,981
(ii) New	3,70,235
Repairs— (i) Old	24,091
(ii) New	24,424
Establishment	45,955
Tools and Plant	2,170
Total XXX Chamarajasagara Water works ...	5,58,856
Total Service Heads ...	1,11,54,600

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Fund, Major Finance and Service Heads	Outlay in 1940-41
Debt heads.	Rs.
23 (a). Objection book advances P.W.D.—	
Original works	2,68,640
Repairs	5,59,738
Total ...	8,28,378
Establishment	91,671
Tools and Plant	3,091
Total 23 (a) O.B.A., P.W.D. ...	9,23,140
V Local and Other funds—9 Irrigation Cess Fund—	
Repairs	4,23,734
Establishment	75,016
Tools and Plant	2,117
Total Irrigation Cess Fund ...	5,00,867
Railway Cess Fund—	
Original works	2,46,605
Repairs	13,959
Establishment	32,021
Tools and Plant	1,072
Total—Railway Cess Fund ...	2,93,657
University Fund—	
Original works	1,55,611
Repairs	21,087
Establishment	18,965
Tools and Plant	57
Total ...	1,95,720
22 (e) Charges recoverable from raiyats since July 1918 ...	54,908
27 (a) Loans to local bodies—	
Works	57,714
Establishment	7,844
Total 27 (a) Loans to local bodies ...	65,558
30 (b) Loans for Restoration of Tanks	1,45,925
Contribution Works—Original Works—	
(i) Civil Buildings	2,73,626
(ii) Communication	4,452
(iii) Miscellaneous public improvements	3,494
(iv) Irrigation works ...	1,98,895
Total Original works ...	4,80,467
Repairs—	
(i) Civil buildings	793
(ii) Communications	956
(iii) Miscellaneous public improvements	7,766
(iv) Irrigation works	3,918
Total ...	13,463
Establishment	20,214
Tools and plant	783
Total—Contribution works ...	5,14,927
K.G.F.—Depreciation fund	7,343
Chamarajendra Water Works Depreciation fund	5,457
Insurance Fund ...	1,68,743
Total Debt Heads ...	28,76,240
Total Service Heads ...	1,11,54,600
Grand Total ...	1,40,30,840

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1940-41.

District	Year	Cattle			Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Young stock
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Males	Females	Young stock				
Bangalore ...	1940-41	1,40,745	3,04,954	1,67,547	2,983	67,463	34,331	3,25,312	3,11,750	2,205	1,018
Kolar ...		1,53,966	1,82,035	1,29,285	5,458	61,200	38,855	5,57,009	2,88,135	664	741
Tumkur ...		1,87,958	2,08,974	1,17,283	7,316	52,986	31,727	7,17,486	3,08,077	795	814
Mysore ...		2,16,153	2,26,685	1,25,387	2,684	65,638	26,817	2,24,552	2,18,119	935	832
Mandya ...		86,843	1,46,535	66,412	1,554	52,743	23,429	4,20,792	1,83,396	270	351
Hassan ...		1,64,579	2,09,189	1,14,558	3,775	53,060	24,782	2,73,392	1,44,465	571	808
Shimoga ..		1,71,438	1,51,304	1,14,501	13,128	71,038	38,841	31,714	53,177	416	331
Kadur ...		1,08,974	1,00,403	64,842	6,792	31,884	13,899	83,034	44,311	282	266
Chitaldrug ...		1,77,542	1,18,600	78,117	6,533	88,714	54,543	4,23,522	1,73,380	912	849
Total ...		14,08,198	16,48,679	9,77,932	50,173	5,44,726	2,87,224	30,56,813	17,24,810	7,050	6,010

District	Year	Mules and Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Carts	Sugar-cane Crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors
				Wo oden	Iron		Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			
Bangalore ...	1940-41	10,689	1	1,14,736	11,426	37,285	10	1,276	35	245	4
Kolar ...		9,014	...	98,767	3,197	32,893	4	1,153	19	93	...
Tumkur ...		7,792	...	1,16,384	1,114	30,543	...	589	37	16	...
Mysore ...		2,336	13	1,20,280	1,576	47,340	5	577	13	23	...
Mandya ...		4,346	...	84,648	5,670	21,811	8	550	6	12	5
Hassan ...		1,724	...	1,06,591	838	20,928	...	385	8	7	...
Shimoga ...		694	...	73,025	2,411	29,897	...	1,867	24	5	...
Kadur ...		947	...	52,235	1,262	12,754	...	153	7	...	2
Chitaldrug ...		5,195	3	75,572	3,819	27,472	4	392	48	145	...
Total ...		42,737	17	8,42,238	31,313	2,60,923	31	6,942	197	546	11

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the number of Excise Shops and Revenue derived therefrom during the year 1940-41.

Name of State	Year	Country spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore State ...	1939-40	586	15,09,718	87	63,697	261	3,96,134	2,275	34,28,196	3,159	53,92,745	
	1939-40	535	16,01,801	87	64,515	261	4,28,172	2,249	36,81,778	3,132	57,71,266	

APPENDIX XXII.

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1940-41.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	87,14	98,02	97,06	1,49,65
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Assessment on lands	1,07,42	1,11,45	1,08,32	1,09,36
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Kayamgutta	5,22	5,26	5,35	5,50
3. Miscellaneous	13,59	12,71	15,46	16,08
4. *Deduct*—Refunds, etc.	*3,90*	*4,42*	*4,36*	*4,17*
Total ...	1,22,33	1,25,00	1,24,77	1,26,77
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—				
1. Royalty on Gold	23,00	26,00	25,93	19,89
2. Other Leases	28	28	45	43
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	...	...	—5	...
4. *Deduct*—Refunds	*1*	*1*	*1*	...
Total ...	23,27	26,27	26,32	20,32
A 2. Duty on Gold	...	26,00	3,85	26,34
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts) ...	6,74	7,45	9,01	11,20
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agency.	16,94	16,24	17,28	19,56
3. The Wood Preservation Plant	50	50	83	1,11
4. Miscellaneous	47	43	47	54
5. *Deduct*—Refunds	*1*	*1*	*6*	*1*
Total ...	24,64	24,61	27,53	32,40
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Arrack	14,54	12,80	13,71	14,50
2. Toddy	31,55	30,30	30,70	33,37
3. Ganja and Majum	3,94	3,59	3,70	3,94
4. Opium	61	61	66	65
5. Other Receipts	1,33	1,33	1,50	1,76
6. *Deduct*—Refunds	*53*	*53*	*56*	*89*
Total ...	51,44	48,10	49,71	53,33
D. Stamp Revenue—				
1. General Stamps	6,89	7,06	7,18	8,28
2. Court Fee Stamps	10,90	10,48	10,52	10,18
3. Stamped Papers for Copies	76	80	80	79
4. Entertainment-Tax Stamps ...	18	16	17	19
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	60	50	39	37

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	13	11	10	11
7. *Deduct*—Refunds	*95*	*1,30*	*1,23*	*1,22*
8. Do Refunds of Entertainment-Tax Stamps.	*16*	*14*	*14*	*17*
Total ...	18,35	17,67	17,79	18,53
D 1. Income-tax—				
1. Income-tax	20,40	25,99	21,27	33,24
2. Super-tax	9,26	9,32	8,69	12,82
3. *Deduct*—Refunds	*2,03*	*31*	*37*	*94*
Total ...	27,63	35,00	29,59	45,12
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	4	3	2	5
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits...	9	9	10	16
3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	60	65	70	67
4. Miscellaneous	5	4	3	4
5. *Deduct*—Refunds	*30*	*10*	*11*	*14*
Total ...	48	71	74	78
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Miscellaneous Taxes	18,10	17,99	16,10	21,85
2. Registration	2,96	3,00	3,03	3,02
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	25	27	34	30
4. Pensions and Allowances	93	97	1,02	1,06
5. Stationery and Printing	29	27	26	25
6. Miscellaneous	3,22	1,15	4,92	1,02
7. Jails	1	1	1	1
8. Police	5	6	14	14
9. Medical	95	1,17	1,26	1,36
10. Public Health	22	17	16	28
11. Education	2,87	2,84	3,34	3,02
12. Army	23	21	21	57
Total ...	30,08	28,11	30,79	32,88
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ...	1,19	1,50	2,38	1,57
2. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances ...	3,93	3,54	4,25	3,90
(ii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	59	57	77	73
(iii) Interest on Investments ...	14,38	14,82	14,84	15,79
(iv) Interest on S. A. Railway Capital...	26	27	30	28
(v) *Deduct*—Refunds	*1*	*2*	*2*	*12*
Total (2) ...	19,15	19,18	20,14	20,58

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates 1939-40	Budget Estimates 1940-41	Actual Receipts 1939-40	Actual Receipts 1940-41
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Civil Works	1,08	1,16	1,38	1,58
5. Agriculture	31	29	42	55
6. Industries and Commerce	33	35	47	61
Total (G) ...	22,06	22,48	24,79	24,92
General Commercial Service—				
1 Railways (Revenue Account) ...	20,11	22,57	27,49	26,60
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	2,21	6,10	2,01	1,56
3. Hydro-Electric Works ...	48,08	51,57	49,48	56,31
4. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant—Profits ...	...	...	...	...
5. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ...	1,46	1,51	1,47	1,56
6. Industrial Works (Net Profits) ...	1,13	88	1,17	2,80
7. Chamarajsagar and Water Works (Net Receipts). ...	2,31	2,48	48	4,96
Total ...	75,30	85,11	82,10	93,79
Total Service Head Receipts ...	3,95,58	4,39,06	4,17,98	4,75,18
Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area... Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways.	3,22	7,50	4,35	4,79
Contribution from the Electrical Department for construction of Sagar-Talaguppe Railway.	10	3	1	1
Commutation of Pensions ...	...	32	1,59	45
H. Debt Heads (Net)—				
1. Investment Account ...	1,25	1,36	1,26	1,32
2. Debt ...	74,05	71,72	51,42	2,30
3. Unfunded Debt— ...	...	...	...	...
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	24,49	18,37	21,06	27,56
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	2,85	17,50	92	77,45
(c) Endowments and Other Accounts ...	1,06	2,61	4,46	8,64
4. Reserve Funds ...	17,72	...	46,90	...
5. Local and Other Funds	6,44	12,95	7,41	26,63
6. Deposits	2,32	1,13	4,79	15,38
7. Advances	1,95	...	...	...
8. Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	9,24
9. Departmental Balances	...	...	...	73
10. Loans	...	..	...	8,71
11. Remittances	10	...	3,70	...
12. Miscellaneous	...	1,02,53	14	1,02,32
Total Debt Heads ...	1,30,98	2,26,81	1,40,80	2,78,96
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	5,31,13	6,75,08	5,65,99	7,60,71
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	6,18,27	7,73,10	6,63,05	9,10,36

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates 1939-40	Budget Estimates 1940-41	Actual Expenditure 1939-40	Actual Expenditure 1940-41
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Tribute.— Subsidy to British Government ...	19,11	19,11	19,11	20,13
Totai ...	19,11	19,11	19,11	20,13
B. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	28,67	28,89	29,21	29,39
2. Forest	12,90	13,07	12,62	14,09
3. Excise	3,85	3,89	3,84	4,01
4. Income-tax	68	68	68	67
5. Stamps	59	62	64	68
6. Registration	1,77	1,82	1,77	1,83
Total ...	48,46	48,97	48,76	50,67
C. Administration.—				
1. Civil List	23,00	23,00	23,00	23,00
2. General Administration ...	14,48	16,40	14,86	18,05
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ...	93	2,18	1,05	2,06
4. Stationery and Printing Departments...	2,87	3,07	3,26	4,25
5. Miscellaneous	96	1,08	1,84	1,15
6. Courts of Law	11,76	12,12	11,87	12,33
7. Jails	1,25	1,67	2,43	1,92
8. Police	20,55	21,05	20,76	21,19
9. Army	16,44	18,00	17,02	18,58
Total ...	92,24	98,52	96,09	1,02,53
D. Public Instruction	57,20	59,27	53,89	55,73
E. Medical charges	16,36	17,19	16,02	17,23
F. Religious charges	3,66	3,53	3,64	3,52
G. Public Works.—				
1. Irrigation Works	15,75	27,64	21,18	27,15
2. Civil Works	10,19	10,93	18,38	13,69
3. Communications	4,00	6,00	4,00	25,47
Total G. ...	29,94	44,57	43,56	66,31
H. Pensions	27,73	30,70	28,43	31,07
I. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Supervision of Mines ...	2,12	2,19	2,13	2,28
2. Sinking Fund	18,78	18,78	18,78	18,78
3. Interest on Debt and other obligations.	55,51	52,09	53,76	52,76
4. Public Health	2,64	2,33	2,14	2,70
5. Agriculture	11,53	11,49	11,59	12,61
6. Industries and Commerce ...	2,29	2,31	1,92	2,13
7. Co-operative Societies ...	1,48	1,63	1,60	1,58
8. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...
9. Grants for Public Improvements ...	9,04	14,31	10,02	15,69
10. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	2,03	3	—5	6

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11. Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure ...	...	...	...	1
12. Contribution to the Government of India from Excise duty on Sugar. ...	...	...	...	3,77
13. Special Reserve for Non-Recurring Expenditure ...	...	...	8,00	8,00
14. Contributions to Funds ...	...	...	3,85	45,73
15. Extraordinary Expenditure ...	...	26,00	1,00	15,00
16. Deduct—Expenditure met from Funds ...	*5,00*	*14,40*	*8,27*	*40,42*
Total ...	1,00,42	1,16,75	1,06,47	1,40,68
J. Commercial services.—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	12,41	7,63	10,72	3.66
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	15,61	16,31	13,57	12,23
3. Hydro-Electric Works... ...	81,06	43,09	36,87	34,75
4. Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue	5,00	2,45	6,41	1,01
5. Industrial and other works ...	5,99	1,68	6,14	4,01
6. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant ...	80	10,00	48	78
7. Commutation of Pensions ...	1,50	1,50	1,58	1,07
Total ...	1,22,37	82,66	75,77	57,51
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	5,17,49	5,21,27	4,91,74	5,45,38
K. Debt Heads.—Net.—				
1. Investment Account ...	...	...	...	...
2. Debt ...	2,01	1,02,53	1,91	99,09
3. Unfunded Debt.— (a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	...	...	...
(c) Endowments and Other Accounts ...	...	...	...	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	42,21	...	10,08
5. Local and Other Funds ...	...	...	..	...
6. Deposits ...	...	...	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	4,42	12,69	1,04
8. Suspense Account ...	3	6	1,04	...
9. Departmental Balances ...	...	...	1,36	...
10. Loans ...	91	8,78	4,66	...
11. Remittances ...	...	...	...	1,81
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	2,95	1,53,00	21,66	1,12,02
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads...	5,20,44	6,74,27	5,13,40	6,57,40
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	97,83	98,83	1,49,65	2,52,96
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	6,18,27	7,73,10	6,63,05	9,10,86

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1940-41.

Heads	Demand			Collections *	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—						
1. Assessment on lands ...	14,69,011	1,07,14,562	1,21,83,573	1,07,87,689	1,34,925	12,60,959
2. Quit Rent ...	1,70,422	5,50,241	7,20,663	5,43,423	4.665	1,72,575
3. Miscellaneous ...	8,29,383	15,73,247	24,02,630	15,81,440	45,271	7,75,919
Total ...	24,68,816	1,28,38,050	1,53,06,866	1,29,12,552	1,84,861	22,09,453
2. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil ...	...	11,20,125	11.20,125	11,20,125	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency.	2,98,192	19,59,650	22,57,842	19,52,039	29,131	2,76,672
3. The Wood Preservation Plant ...	29,297	2,04,734	3,34,031	3,02,840	63	31,128
4. Miscellaneous ...	1,160	56,034	57,194	52,696	117	4,181
Total ...	3,28,649	34,40;543	37,69,192	34,27,900	29,311	3,11,981
3. Excise Revenue—						
1. Arrack ...	11,199	15,95,265	16,06,464	16.01,800	333	4,331
2. Toddy ...	64,712	36,72,536	37,37,248	36,81,777	5,302	50,169
3. Ganja and Majum ...	5,123	4,22,583	4,27,706	4,23,172	977	3,557
4. Opium ...	103	64,417	64,520	64,515	...	5
5. Other Receipts ...	4,744	66,606	71,350	66,404	1,778	3,168
Deduct—Refunds, etc.,...	...	68,405	68,405	68,405	...	...
Total ...	85,881	57,53,002	58,38,883	57,69,263	8,390	61,230

*According to departmental accounts.

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

Heads	Demand			Collections *	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4. *Income-tax*—						
1. Income-tax	40,857	34,19,600	34,60,457	32,53,317	524	2,06,616
2. Super-tax	403	13,04,579	13,04,982	12,50,794	...	54,188
Total ...	41,260	47,24,179	47,65,439	45,04,111	524	2,60,804

*According to departmental accounts.

(1) The arrears of Rs. 43,756 which stood at the end of 1939-40 were reduced to Rs. 40,857 as a result of revision, appeal, and remission.
(2) Excess collection of Rs. 4,369 is not included in the statement.
(3) Refunds to the extent of Rs. 1,03,831 were made during the year. The net collections after making allowances for refunds, including excess collections amounted to Rs. 44,04,649.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Medical Relief in the Mysore State in the year 1940.

Number of medical institutions	Number of patients treated		Results of treatment of in-patients				Expenditure	Daily average treated			Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Cured	Relieved	Discharged	Died		In-patients	Out-patients	Total	
							Rs.				
349	63,66,736	70,955	53,587	8,860	4,775	3,733	22,85,546	2,902·69	33,506·04	36,408·73	...

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1940.

Name	Estimated population as on 1st July 1940	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year (1939)	Present year (1940)			Past year (1939)	Present year (1940)			Past year (1939)	Present year (1940)	Past year (1939)	Present year (1940)	
Mysore State*	69,43,782	1,38,120	1,36,020	...	2,100	98,759	96,263	...	2,496	20·0	19·6	14·3	13·9	...

* Excluding C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions in the Mysore State for the year 1940-41.

Number of Institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
Past year 1939-40	Present year 1940-41		1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		A.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
		(i) *Colleges.*										
4	6	Colleges for men	2,959	3,494	2,760	3,192						
*3	*3	Colleges for women	250	820	235	303						
1	1	Training, College, for men	40	39	40	39	6,67,094	...	...	2,93,842	...	9,60,936
1	1	Engineering College, ...	238	261	219	240						
1	1	Medical College, ...	148	127	148	98						
4	4	Oriental Colleges for men	581	583	497	499	45,248	...	...	13	13,841	59,102
14	16	Total ...	4,216	4,824	3,899	4,371	7,12,342	...	...	2,93,855	13,841	10,20,038
		*The Intermediate Class of the Women's College, Bangalore, are taken to form a separate institution.										
		(ii) *Secondary Schools.*										
36	37	High Schools for boys	9,955	11,068	9,268	10,037	2,77,238	5,718	10,134	2,10,259	74,042	5,77,391
319	325	Middle Schools for boys	46,832	48,819	39,192	40,954	7,36,939	...	...	30,653	59,188	8,26,780
10	11	High Schools for girls	959	1,082	904	999	64,015	...	...	10,870	30,119	1,05,004
46	47	Middle Schools for girls	5,849	6,555	5,139	5,747	1,03,629	...	...	8,093	37,663	1,49,385
411	420	Total ...	63,595	67,524	54,503	57,737	11,81,821	5,718	10,134	2,59,875	201,012	16,58,560
		(iii) *Upper Primary Schools.*										
319	321	Upper Primary Schools for boys	33,013	32,605	25,270	25,052	Included under Lower Primary Schools.					
62	58	Upper Primary Schools for girls ...	8,166	7,746	6,581	5,974						
381	379	Total ...	41,179	40,351	31,851	31,026	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(iv) *Lower Primary Schools.*										
5,706	5,729	Lower Primary Schools for boys ...	2,09,297	2,06,558	1,62,598	1,55,133	14,36,105	4,35,560	43,045	5,390	13,819	19,33,919
400	397	Lower Primary Schools for girls ...	27,199	27,545	21,609	21,457	3,04,246	1,08,889	33,344	4,768	10,094	4,61,341
6,106	6,126	Total ...	236,496	2,34,103	1,84,207	1,76,590	17,40,351	5,44,449	76,389	10,158	23,913	23,95,260
		(v) *Special Schools.*										
5	5	Training Schools for Masters	629	617	558	559	1,58,872	...	...	169	...	1,54,041
4	4	Training Schools for Mistresses	145	131	135	127	37,762	...	...	146	1,944	39,852
13	13	Industrial Schools for men	894	1,319	778	1,098	1,41,338	...	...	1,200	41,012	1,83.550
2	1	Industrial Schools for women	273	75	256	72	600	...	...	...	1,500	2,100
18	21	Commercial Schools	1,095	1,088	947	969	8,032	...	...	3,741	1,942	13,715
90	91	Sanskrit Schools	2,181	2,009	1,570	1,630	9,777	...	300	...	...	10,077
2	2	Schools for Deaf and Blind	97	100	82	72	7,889	...	...	360	...	8,249
1	1	Engineering School	306	320	285	154	Included under Colleges			...	...	...
4	4	Agricultural Schools	117	114	104	96	22,711	...	...	471	...	23,182
1	1	Medical School	214	201	182	175	Included under Colleges			...	...	...
7	9	Nursery Schools, etc.	564	708	406	541	...	...	..	...	...	...
5	4	Other Schools	286	262	259	239	...	...	...	...	...	...
							..	...	...	...	...	...
152	156	Total ...	6,801	6,944	5,562	5,732	3,81,981	...	300	6,087	46,398	4,34,766
7,064	7,097	Total—Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure.	3,52,287	3,58,746	2,80,022	2,75,456	40,16,495	5,50,167	86,823	5,69,975	285,164	55,08,624
		B.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
		Elementary	17,185	16,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1,098	1,061	Total Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	16,24,486	63,941	...	2,11,734	29,530	19,29,691
8,162	8,158	Grand total of all Institutions and Expenditure on Public Instruction.	3,69,472	3,69,983	2,80,022	2,75,456	56,40,981	6,14,108	86,823	7,81,709	3,14,694	74,38,315

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